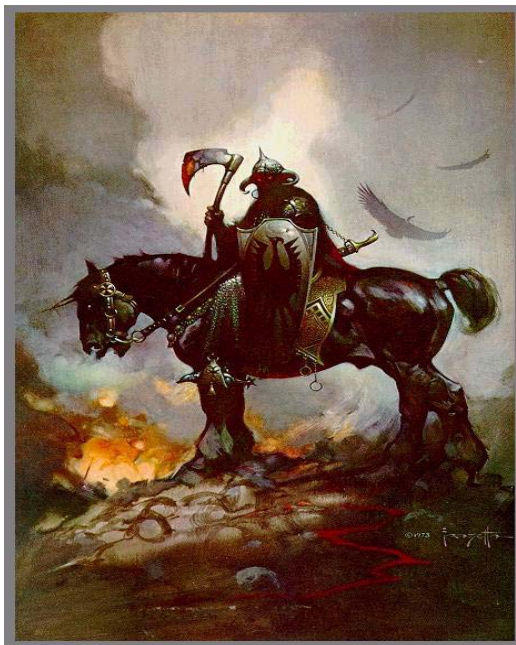# III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-1

Training Catalog

Training
III CORPS AND FORT HOOD TRAINING CATALOG

History. This issue supersedes III Corps and Fort Hood 350-1, dated 30 June 2000.

Summary. This regulation provides training guidance for units in III Corps, and other units training at Fort Hood. Use of masculine gender also includes feminine gender. References to trademarks or brand names does not indicate endorsement by the government.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) units assigned to, aligned with III Corps, Fort Riley, Fort Carson, III Corps units assigned to TRADOC installations, and all others that train on Fort Hood during peacetime and during mobilization for war. This regulation is useful for all who plan training from individual to Corps level.

Supplementation. III Corps MSCs may supplement this regulation. MSCs that issue supplements are required to send a copy to III Corps ACofS, G3/DPT, (ATTN: Training Division) and DOIM, Printing and Publishing Section.

Changes. Changes to this regulation are not official unless the Directorate of Information Management (DOIM) authenticates them. .

Suggested improvements. The proponent office for this regulation is the ACofS, G3/DPT, Training Division. Send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to the proponent.

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Contents

Chapter 1. General

Chapter 1
General

1-1. Purpose
This regulation is intended as a source document of training guidance specific to III Corps and procedures appropriate for Fort Hood. Use it to assist in the planning, execution, and assessment of training programs in conjunction with applicable command training guidance. Ensure units train as they are going to fight.

1-2. References
Appendix A cites required and related references.

1-3. Training philosophy
    a. Leaders throughout III Corps should take a very basic approach to training. Total fidelity and discipline in following the methodology outlined in FM 25-100 (Training the Force) and FM 25-101 (Battle Focused Training) are essential for an effective training program. Train and plan to fight on the mission essential task list (METL) approved by the wartime commander two levels up. Training programs will be built on the foundation:
        (1) Command climate.
        (2) Safety.
        (3) Operaton tempo (OPTEMPO).
        (4) Effective training meetings.
        (5) Gate strategy.
        (6) Sergeant's time training.
    b. Refer to current command training guidance for more details on these foundations.

1-4. III Corps mission
As the nation's counteroffensive force, III Corps trains, mobilizes, deploys, and sustains ready forces; on order, conducts decisive full-spectrum joint or combined operations.

1-5. III Corps mission essential task list (METL)
    a. Conduct offensive operations.
    b. Conduct stability and support operations.
    c. Operate as a combined joint task force or ARFOR headquarters.
    d. Provide for force well-being.
    e. Project the force.
    f. Gain and exploit information superiority.
    g. Protect the force.

1-6. Training strategy
    a. The III Corps training strategy is based on the III Corps mission. Despite the downsizing of forces and constrained resources, one underlying fact remains constant: the unit that is best prepared achieves victory. Thus, training programs must be mission-oriented and focused on sustaining readiness while seeking long-term

improvement. Focus on each event in terms of cost and training-value added, and to choose those that are most effective**.**

b.   The training strategy in III Corps to achieve and maintain METL proficiency is to synchronize all training programs according to FM 25-100. Training programs include individual and collective-level training, and additional Corps-level training programs. Examples of Corps-level training programs are: combined training center (CTC) training, simulation exercises, emergency deployment readiness exercises (EDRE), and leader training programs.

c.   Leaders must know and understand the principles of training to effectively train their units. FM 25-100 and FM 25-101 describe these principles thoroughly. Read and live by these doctrinal foundations.

d.   Training for combat is the III Corps' main effort. One of the best ways to train is the eight step training model. The eight steps are:

(1) Plan the training.
(2) Train and certify the trainers.
(3) Recon the site.
(4) Issue the plan.
(5) Rehearse.
(6) Execute.
(7) Conduct an after action review (AAR).
(8) Retrain.

e.   Virtually every subordinate unit and installation in III Corps is already using some type of gate strategy. Chapter 4 outlines the III Corps gate strategy. Within gate strategy, commanders at all levels retain the responsibility of conducting detailed training assessments and establishing training objectives tailored to their unit's needs. At the task force (TF) and brigade combat team (BCT) level, the emphasis must be on the synchronization of fires and the mastery of the military decision making process. In addition, the unit's field maintenance and logistics systems should be stressed.

1-7. III Corps training goals

a. The III Corps training goals are built around the four key areas from the III Corps Commander's intent. These four areas are:

(1) Force war winning readiness.
(2) Force well being.
(3) Leader development.
(4) Transformation.

b. See current command training guidance for specific programs or training events that support these four key areas.

Chapter 2
Training Management

2-1. General
This chapter outlines the training management systems and methods used in III Corps. III Corps' goal is to develop a trained and ready force capable of deploying, fighting and redeploying successfully.

2-2. References
FM 25-100, FM 25-101, AR 350-41 (Training in Units), FCR 350-41 (Active Component Training).

2-3. Standard Army Training System (SATS)
   a. General. SATS is the centerpiece of Army training management for the Army Training XXI initiative. The current version of SATS 4.x (where x is the version) provides automated tools that support the fundamental training management foundation described in FM 25-100 and FM 25-101 and is the III Corps standard for training management automation.
   b. Point of contact (POC) is III Corps G3 Training and Support, Education Services Division.

2-4. Prime Time Training Management System (PTTMS)
   a. General. The PTTMS is designed to focus resources (time, land, and facilities) so that soldiers can effectively conduct detailed, planned, and multi-echelon collective training. Maneuver training in III Corps is based on a BCT concept. Thus, combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units who are habitually aligned with a maneuver brigade build and integrate their own training around that maneuver brigade's training schedule.
   b. References. FM 25-100.
   c.   Requirements.
      (1) III Corps MSCs will use the green-amber-red system described in FM 25-101. Green cycle training is multi-echelon, collective training usually of short duration. Commanders and training managers will ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that green cycle training is uninterrupted by outside training distracters. Amber training will emphasize individual training and maintenance. III Corps will assign red and white cycle periods that support major subordinate command (MSC) annual training plans while sufficiently addressing installation support requirements.
      (2) A brigade will designate a green period only if 90 percent of the brigade or its major subordinate unit(s) personnel are involved in that specific collective training event. Brigades that are in a green or red cycle may have subordinate battalions in an amber status. Units may continue to perform collective training tasks during an amber cycle. All companies in a battalion must be green for the battalion to be green; otherwise, a battalion is either amber or red.
      (3) Green cycle. The green training cycle is focused on collective training. A minimum of 90 percent of assigned strength of the element conducting collective

training will be present for that training event. Priority for training resources to include maneuver areas, ranges, and key training facilities are provided to green cycle units. Leaves, passes, appointments, and support requirements are minimized to protect training fidelity. Attendance at DA-mandatory schools (that is, schools that impact promotion), takes priority over all other training. Commanders will focus collective training during the normal training week, Monday through Friday. Green cycle training will typically include:

     (a) Gunnery.
     (b) Maneuver training.
     (c) Brigade or battalion command post exercise (CPX).
     (d) Battalion or company field training exercise (FTX).
     (e) External evaluation (EXEVAL).
     (f) National Training Center (NTC) train-up.
     (g) NTC rotation.
     (h) Unit developed platoon and company training events as identified on annual and quarterly training calendars.
     (i) Close combat tactical trainer (CCTT).
     (j) Digital battlestaff sustainment trainer (DBST).

    (4) Amber cycle. During amber cycle, units will emphasize section/squad/crew, leader and soldier training. Units will provide time for soldier attendance in schools and training courses. Amber cycle events typically include:

     (a) Schools (start).
     (b) EDRE.
     (c) Sports programs.
     (d) Fire fighting and contingency missions.
     (e) Testing.
     (f) Unit of conduct of fire trainers (UCOFT).
     (g) Staff training, CCTT.
     (h) BCTC collective training.
     (i) Operational test support.
     (j) Small arms weapons qualification.
     (k) Appointments (dental, medical).
     (l) Red cycle overflow taskings.

    (5) Red cycle. Each installation determines red cycle support periods. Individual-level training will be emphasized, when possible, by taking advantage of opportunities which emerge from red cycle requirements. The red units primary mission is to support red cycle missions. Units will provide all soldiers tasked according to the red cycle standading operating procedure (SOP) at Appendix E. Noncommissioned officers (NCOs) will not depart the training site before the end of the tasking without permission of a General Officer. When executing support missions and details, unit integrity is maintained to the maximum extent possible. Red cycle primary missions and activities typically include:

     (a) Ammunition supply point (ASP) or ammunition holding area (AHA) guard duties.
     (b) Airfield guard.

       (c) 21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat) (21st Cav Bde (Air Cbt)).

       (d) NCO Academy support.

       (e) Burial detail.

       (f) Retreat ceremony detail.

       (g) Post police.

       (h) Equipment or vehicle support.

       (i) Railhead security.

       (j) Support range police.

       (k) Flag detail.

       (l) Troop school support.

    (6) White cycle. White cycle support periods occur when the installation determines the use of a single red unit is inappropriate, such as during the Christmas half-day schedule. During white cycle, all recurring red cycle taskings are apportioned equally among Fort Hood MSCs.

    (7) III Corps installations will establish equitable systems to allocate taskings among tenant units, as well as identify units exempted from taskings based on daily mission requirements in support of the installation.

    (8) Appendix E provides an illustrative example of a management system.

    (9) Responsibility. III Corps POC for taskings is ACofS, G3 Operations.

2-5. Digital training management system (DTMS)

   a. Fort Hood will use the DTMS to schedule and manage all digital training on the installation, provide tracking of individuals who participate in training by system and version trained on, and maintains certification status of those individuals. DTMS will be used for all III Corps soldiers and leaders trained, regardless of whether the training is provided by the battle command training center (BCTC), project manager (PM), or central technical support facility (CTSF). This system was developed by the CECOM material development cell and is the only approved system for scheduling and managing training levels of soldiers who have been digitally trained.

   b. The DTMS database will be housed in the BCTC and operated by the III Corps G3, Battle Command Training Division staff.

   c. Each MSC will have access to the DTMS to schedule all digital training. Training for unit DTMS managers will be scheduled and conducted in the BCTC. Commanders at battalion and above will:

    (1) Implement the DTMS SOP at the appropriate unit level.

    (2) Assign unit level training managers as the commander's executive agents for access to DTMS. Designated managers will have sufficient authority to ensure that unit personnel scheduled for training are registered, notified, and tracked using DTMS.

    (3) Ensure that designated training managers have at least 180 days left in unit and one year left on service obligation.

    (4) Ensure unit level training managers are trained and use DTMS to manage all digital training.

    (5) Schedule soldiers for classes 4 to 6 weeks from the desired class start date.

      (a) Normal unit activities and scheduled field exercises are not considered valid reasons for changing soldiers scheduled for training.

      (b) Soldiers scheduled for training will be considered exempt from all duties or

formations for the period of the class, except morning accountability formations that do not interfere with class attendance.

        (c) Soldiers scheduled for training will reschedule routine appointments as necessary to ensure attendance.

2-6. Training briefings (Semi-annual training briefings [SATBs])

   a. General. Training briefings provide the critical link and forum for senior and subordinate commanders to forge a binding training contract. This contract establishes priorities, ensures unity of effort, and synchronizes actions to achieve quality training and efficient resourcing.

   b. Reference. FM 25-101, Chapter 3.

   c. Requirements.

    (1)Training management responsibilities.

        (a) The III Corps command group will attend and approve MSC training plans.

        (b) Division Commanders will conduct subordinate unit briefings of battalion-sized units quarterly.

    (2) Organization for the briefing.

        (a) The III Corps standard briefing slide outline is included in Appendix G. This format will be used for all SATBs presented to the III Corps command group.

        (b) When possible, MSC commanders and CSM will be the primary briefers.

        (c) The briefing is informal to facilitate discussion.

        (d) Commanders and CSMs of units directly subordinate to the MSC presenting the briefing are present at the training briefing when possible.

    (3) Scheduling.

        (a) Each MSC schedules its training briefing through Corps G-3 Training. Corps G-3 Training will ensure briefings are on the command group calendars.

        (b) Training briefings by Corps MSCs are conducted at least six weeks prior to the upcoming training period. RC units will present their annual training briefings no later than the start of the upcoming fiscal year.

        (c) MSCs will provide three copies of the complete briefing packet to the Corps G3 Training Division at least five working days prior to the start of the briefings to the command group. The read-ahead packet will also include a short memorandum summarizing the upcoming training issues and past training issues from the last unit briefing.

   d. Due to the criticality of training briefings, set aside at least 30 mintues for dialogue by the Commanding General and Deputy Commanding General (DCG). The Commanding General reviews and approves the training plans of the following units semi-annually:

    (1) 4th Infantry Division (4ID).

    (2) 1st Cavalry Division (1CD).

    (3) III Corps Artillery.

    (4) Fort Carson.

    (5) Fort Riley.

    (6) 13th Corps Support Command (13 COSCOM).

    (7) 21st Cav Bde (Air Cbt).

e. The units listed in paragraph 2-6, e, (a) schedule and conduct SATBs with the DCG. The DCG will review and approve their training plans semi-annually, and the MSC commander will review and approve training plans for the remaining quarters.

    (a) A representative from the Corps G3 will attend all briefings.

        (1) 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade (31st ADA Bde).

        (2) 504th Military Intelligence Brigade (504th MI Bde).

        (3) 89th Military Police Brigade (89th MP Bde).

        (4) 3rd Signal Brigade (3d Sig Bde).

        (5) 13th Finance Group (13th Fin Gp).

        (6) 3rd Personnel Group (3d PG).

    (b) Annually:

        (1) 420th Engineer Brigade (420th En Bde).

        (2) 460th Chemical Brigade (460th Chem Bde).

f. It is appropriate to invite the Commanding General to the training briefs given to the DCG.

g. Appendix G provides a standard list of the SATB topics, and a sample format. Commanders may add to this standard list, but must, as a minimum, address each topic in Appendix G.

h. III Corps POC is III Corps ACofS, G3 Training .

2-7. Weekend training

a. General. This paragraph outlines reporting and approval requirements for units to conduct training on weekends or holidays.

b. III Corps and Fort Hood units will not normally conduct training over weekends or holidays. Exceptions to this policy *that must be approved* include major home station maneuver training in preparation for a major training event or weekend training with RC units. The approval authority for exceptions are: division commanders; the commander, Fort Riley; the commander, Fort Carson; the commander, 13th COSCOM; and the commander, Corps Artillery. The III Corps DCG will approve all exceptions for the separate brigades. All exceptions for the separate brigades will be routed through G3 Training to the DCG at least three weeks prior to the training event.

c. Weekend and holiday training is a primary element of predictability and must be closely monitored. Commanders will provide soldiers the appropriate compensatory time for weekend training. The compensatory time will be planned in conjunction with the planning of the training event and briefed at QTBs and/or G3 gunnery briefs.

d. MSCs will submit a weekend training report to G3 Training NLT 1200 each Wednesday for consolidation and submission to the III Corps command group. The weekend training report will include the specific unit(s), type of activity, location of activity, date and time of the event and the date approved by the approval authority listed in paragraph 2-7b. It may be submitted via E-mail, fax, or courier to the G3 Training.

e. III Corps POC is III Corps G3 Training.

2-8. Off-post training

a. General. Units may conduct off-post training to meet METL requirements. It is particularly useful to brigade and higher commands to conduct CPXs over doctrinal

distances. This paragrah outlines special requirements for and categories of off-post training.

b. Program.

(1) Off-post training approval authority. All off-post training on non-government facilities will be approved by the DCG. Off-post training on government facilities will be approved by the III Corps G3.

(2) The categories of off-post training are:

(a) Unit exchanges between FORSCOM subordinate commands.

(b) AC or RC training at other posts, when no unit exchange takes place.

(c) Training on civilian owned (non-federal) property.

(d) Aircraft operations over non-federal property.

(3) Each category of off-post training has procedures and policies for units to follow.

(4) Special emphasis has also been placed on the environmental impact of off-post training. An environmental assessment must be completed before any off-post training begins. Chapter 9 outlines environmental assessment.

c. Responsibility. POC for off post training is III Corps, ACofS, G3 Training.

2-9. Long range training calendar (LRTC)

a. General. The III Corps LRTC is the schedule of major MSC training events including tests and evaluations, equipment fielding, CTC rotations, tasking proposals, and designation of range and training area priorities. This calendar relies on MSC input. Additionally, it covers exercises, command inspection, SATB/QTB, brigade and changes of command, AC/RC support, DRB, corps leaders course, corps ceremonies, stabiliziation force (SFOR) training events, and major general officer events.

b. References. AR 350-41, FM 25-100 and FM 25-101.

c. Requirements.

(1) The LRTC is aligned with the fiscal year calendar, October through September. The LRTC will be reviewed and updated quarterly.

(2) All III Corps units and Corps and Fort Hood Installation staff proponents will submit LRTC updates to III Corps, G3 Training at the LRTC scrub. Off post units will provide updates via video teleconference (VTC) or via E-mail. MSCs should be prepared to provide specific "add/delete" information that shows both the inclusive dates and employment dates of major scheduled events such as gunnery and train-up preparation for NTC rotations.   Classified exercises will be indicated on the LRTC by date and "exercise" only to the extent authorized by their security classification. Additionally, the Secretary to the General Staff (SGS) and Garrison calendars will be scrubbed against the LRTC to minimize conflicts.

(3) III Corps G3 Training publishes the updated LRTC quarterly.

d. Responsibility. POC is III Corps, ACofS, G3 Training.

2-10. Training highlights

a. General. Paragraph 2-10b prescribes the format, submission, and content for the Corps Commander's weekly training highlights.

b. Requirements.

(1) Weekly training highlights will cover the period, Monday through Sunday. Fax, E-mail, or courier to III Corps G3 Training NLT 1200 on Wednesday, two weeks prior to the training week transmits training highlights. If Thursday or Friday is a training holiday, submit NLT 1200 on Tuesday. Highlights will be authenticated by the G3/S3, or the designated representative. Training highlights include references to the time and description of the week's events, unit, and location of training.

(2) Weekly highlights will focus on training conducted by company-level or higher. Examples include: live fire, off-post exercise, EXEVAL, FTX, and NTC preparatory training, and may also include selected individual training such as Expert Infantryman Badge (EIB), expert field medical badge (EFMB) training, or bradley/tank crew gunnery standardization tables (BC/TCGST).

(3) Describe the event so the scope and content of scheduled training is clear, to include what unit, when, and where the training will occur.

(4) CSS units will highlight efforts in leader training and common skills, as well as the specifics of sergeant's time training.

   c. Responsibility. POC is III Corps, G3 Training.

Chapter 3
Individual Training

3-1. General
Individual training is a continuous process of learning and improving military skills for both officer and enlisted personnel. It is accomplished by discrete training programs (such as, schools, ranges, EIB, etc.), progressive assignments, and tough integrated training activities (that is, FTX, concurrent training, etc.) which support multi-echelon training. III Corps units are required to create individual soldier job books to track proficiency of essential individual tasks. SATS 4.X can provide printouts adaptable to this purpose.

3-2. References
FM 25-101, AR 350-41, and DA Pam 350-38 (Standards in Weapon Training).

3-3. Common military training
   a. The common military training program identifies selected DA training requirements considered essential to individual and unit readiness.

   b. Unit training programs will integrate common military training including Army battle command system (ABCS), into small unit training plans, job books and monthly counseling.

   c. Table 3-1 relays required common military training. Training required more than once annually may be decentralized except that once each year it will be centralized at company level. For example, alcohol and drug abuse awareness training is required four times per year for all soldiers. This training may be decentralized to platoon level three times and centralized at company level one time each year. All training will be published on the training schedules. Unless otherwise directed by regulation, the

training schedule is sufficient to indicate compliance. Records of attendance at training events are not required. The only training records that units are required to maintain for all soldiers are weapons qualification scores and the DA Form 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard).
  d. Reference. AR 350-41.

Table 3-1. Common military training tasks

Safety and Environmental Training

Task Preference	Requirement (*cmt)	**Freq/YR	Persons Trained	Reference
Safety risk management	Awareness	1/year	Leaders	AR 385-10
Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents	Integrated	Continuous	All	AR 385-55
Drivers training	Program	As req	Drivers	AR 600-55
Environmental Safety Issues	Awareness	*4/year	All	AR 200-1
Hazard Communication Training	Refresher	1/year	Leaders	AR 385-10 and 29 CFR 1910
Hazard Communication General	Awareness	W/in 90 days of assgt	All	FH Suppl1 to AR 385-10
Head/Cold Injury Prevention	Awareness	Seasonally	All	AR 40-5
Water Safety	Mission	As req	All	AR 385-55

Enhance Soldier Worth Training

Task Preference	Requirement (*cmt)	**Freq/YR	Persons Trained	Reference
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	Refresher/ time sensitive	4/year	All	AR 600-85
Suicide Prevention	Awareness	1/year	All	DA Pam 600-24
Family Advocacy Program	Awareness	1/year	All	AR 608-18
Sexual Harassment	Refresher	2/year	All	AR 600-20
Health Benefits Awareness	Awareness	As req	All	AR 40-3
Sponsorship program	Awareness	As req	All	AR 600-8-8
Command Information Program	Awareness	As req	All	AR 360-81
Benefits of an honorable discharge	Refresher	As req	All	AR 350-21
Personal financial readiness	Refresher/time sensitive	As req	All	AR 37-104-4
Consideration of others	Awareness/ refresher	2 hrs/qtr	All (mil and civ)	AR 600-20

Table 3-1. Common military training tasks (continued)

Basic Skills Training

Task Preference	Requirement (*cmt)	**Freq/YR	Persons Trained	Reference
Standards of conduct	Awareness	As req	All	AR 600-50
SAEDA	Program	½ yrs	All	AR 381-12
Counter terrorism	Awareness/ Time sensitive	1/yr	All	AR 525-
Military Justice	Refresher	As req	All	AR 27-10
OPSEC	Program	W/I first 90 days	All	AR 530-1
OPSEC	Integrated/ program	1/yr	All	AR 530-1
Code of conduct	Mission/refresher/ Integrated	As req	All	AR 350-30
Law of War/Geneva Hague	Refresher	As req	All	FHR 27-2 and AR 350-216

Legend:

Freq/yr – frequency per year
Hrs – hours
Qtr - quarter
Req – required
W/I – within

* see paragraph 3-14b
** Corps policy is to decentralize training of these tasks. Events with multiple frequencies per year may be conducted at platoon level. However, these tasks must be centralized at company or higher level once per year.

3-4. Physical training (PT)

a. Physical fitness is the foundation of combat readiness and an integral part of every soldier's life. It is both a command and individual responsibility to ensure that every soldier is physically and mentally prepared for combat. PT programs are conducted according to FM 21-20 (Physical Fitness Training). Company commanders, in concert with subordinate leaders, should develop a tailored physical fitness program that is based on the unit and section METL.

b. PT is conducted a minimum of three days per week when the unit is not in the field. Units will incorporate ability groups as part of their PT programs. Each physical fitness program will include a quarterly four-mile run within 36 minutes. Minimum PT in garrison includes warm-up (5 to 7 minutes), conditioning (20 minutes, 3 times per week), and cool-down (5-7 minutes).

c. Unit commanders will evaluate each soldier's physical fitness. Commanders can administer as many Army Physical Fitness Tests (APFTs) as necessary to evaluate a soldier's physical fitness level. However, if a soldier takes only two record APFTs in a twelve month period, then at least four months will separate each record APFT.

d. Commanders will ensure meetings and appointments do not interfere with the conduct of PT. Appendix B shows the running routes on Fort Hood. The running routes on Fort Hood will be closed to motor vehicle traffic between 0630 and 0800 daily (except weekends and holidays). PT formations will not be held prior to 0630. MSCs will emplace traffic control barriers, devices, and personnel as necessary within their areas of responsibility as outlined in paragraph 3-4, d, (1)-(3). These personnel will wear the BDU uniform, wear reflective vest described in paragraph B-4 of Appendix B, and will carry cone style flashlights during the hours of darkness. Roadguards posted on both the East and West sides of Hood road will not allow <u>units</u> or individual runners to cross Hood Road, unless the units have a MP escort or traffic control.

(1) 4ID: East of Hood Road on Battalion Avenue.

(2) 1CD: West of Hood Road on Battalion Avenue.

(3) 13 COSCOM and 3d Sig Bde: On Support Avenue and 52nd Street.

e. Special population physical fitness training. Special programs will be employed to the greatest extent possible for soldiers with physical fitness problems. These programs will not be used to discipline soldiers who may have attitude problems towards physical exercise. Master fitness trainers (MFTs) should develop individual programs to improve each individual's weakness.

(1) Special physical fitness programs will be tailored according to FM 21-20 and kept separate and distinct from the Army body composition and weight control program, except for the exercise programs prescribed to assist soldiers with weight control.

(2) Commanders will avoid placing all soldiers that exceed body fat standards or have fitness problems in the same category with the expectation that more exercise will automatically result in decreased body fat.

(3) Commanders will implement special fitness programs that provide tough, intense training periods focused on individual weaknesses. Programs will be supervised and individual progress tracked.

f. Courses. The Commander's Total Fitness Course and Master Fitness Trainer Course, prescribed by AR 350-41 and Fort Hood Regulation 350-7 (III Corps and Fort Hood Troop School), are available to enhance unit programs. Units without a school-

trained MFT should request a seat in the next available Commander's Total Fitness course. Paragraph 3-11 provides information on schools.

    g. Reference. AR 350-41 and FM 21-20.

    h. Personnel performing PT at any time on Fort Hood roadways and running paths will wear reflective vests. This policy applies to civilians and to visitors residing in VIP (very important person) and guest quarters. This policy supplements current policy in Fort Hood Regulation 190-5 (Fort Hood Traffic Code). Appendix B provides further guidance on the use of reflective vests. Guidance can also be obtained from the Fort Hood Safety Office .

    i. Pregnant soldiers are required to conduct PT according to their medical profile.

    j. Reference. AR 350-41, AR 350-15, and FM 21-20.

3-5. Sergeant's time

    a. General. Sergeant's time training will be conducted weekly for five continuous hours in AC units, not including PT. Sergeant's time training provides the first line leaders with the necessary time to train individual soldier tasks and crew tasks which support squad, crew, and platoon collective tasks, including ABCS that support or relate to the unit METL.

    b. Responsibility:

       (1) Sergeant's time belongs to the first line leader, but is the responsibility of the entire chain of command. The intent is to strengthen the link between the unit METL and the soldier tasks which support it.

       (2) Sergeant's time training will be conducted on Thursday morning as outlined in paragraph 3-5c. Brigade Commanders may grant exceptions to this policy on a case by case basis, based upon mission analysis. Commanders should plan for these exceptions based upon the next quarter's training objectives, incorporate them into their QTBs and quarterly training calendars and unit training schedules.   A permanent change from Thursday to another day requires Corps Command approval

    c. Requirements.

       (1) Sergeant's time will be conducted on Thursday from 0700 through 1200.

       (2) One hundred percent participation of all soldiers present for training is the goal. Only soldiers with bonafide emergencies, performing regularly scheduled maintenance services, conducting recovery operations, attending on-post schools, conducting medical proficiency training, essential MEDDAC special duty (SD) slots, on duty throughout the previous night, or conducting III Corps and Fort Hood operational essential services (law enforcement, air traffic control, in and out processing and transition services personnel), are exempt from sergeant's time training. Additional exceptions from sergeant's time training may be approved by the first Colonel in the unit chain of command.

       (3) All units and personnel not directly involved in red cycle taskings will conduct sergeant's time training. Otherwise, red cycle units will support requirements as tasked.

       (4) Appointments will not be scheduled during sergeant's time.

    d. Program development. Sergeant's time training is a "contract" between soldiers, first line leaders, and the commander. The chain of command must ensure sergeant's time training is focused on unit METL, the instruction is well prepared, challenges the soldier, and is conducted to standard. sergeant's time training plans will be briefed at

company level training meetings by platoon and section sergeants and at battalion training meetings by the unit CSMs.

    e. Reference. See current III Corps Phantom Six Command policy for details.

3-6. Common task test (CTT)

    a. The CTT is a performance-oriented test designed to measure a soldier's proficiency on critical common tasks that support mission essential tasks.

    b. CTT is a mandatory annual requirement administered at unit level. All personnel (Sergeant First Class and below) will be tested according to references specified in paragraph 3-6c.

    c. Reference. AR 350-37, Army ITEP, and Soldiers' Manual of Common Tasks.

3-7. Leader training

    a. General. In order to maintain combat ready units, the Army must develop technically and tactically competent leaders who have confidence in themselves and their subordinates. Leader training programs augment institutional training, operational assignments, and self development.

    b. Unit leader development programs are designed and implemented at battalion-level and above. Each commander's leader development program is unique; however, programs must address the professional development of officers, warrant officers, NCOs, and civilians (where appropriate).   MQS manuals 25-1 through 25-4, provide additional information that may be helpful in program development.

    c. Unit leader development programs are:

        (1) Battle-focused.

        (2) Tailored to support training of those leader skills demanded by unit METL and the professional development needs of leaders.

        (3) Linked to a common framework, such as the battlefield operating systems or the nine leadership competencies outlined in FM 25-100. They must be three-fourths tactical, and only one-fourth administrative for tactical units. Table 3-2 lists some unit leader development programs, but is not not all-inclusive.

    d. Leader crtification . Leader training is a continuous process that is initiated well before formal commissioning or attaining the NCO rank, and continues throughout a leader's career. The methodology by which leaders are trained, developed , and matured in technical and tactical proficiency should be reflective of the personality of each commander and CSM. Units should highlight their certification programs during SATBs and QTBs.

        (1) All III Corps units will have a leader certification and/or check ride program.

        (2) Leader certification program will ensure every leader is certified in the basic skills and knowledge requisite to his or her duty position. Commanders will ensure leaders are certified in their duty positions as soon as practicable.

        (3) Commanders should consider including in their programs:

            (a) Training Aids, Devices, and Simulators/Simulations (TADSS) certification.

            (b) Weapons qualification.

            (c) Preventative Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) certification.

            (d) Radio Telephone Operator (RTO) certification.

            (e) Rehearsal techniques.

            (f) Range certification.

(g) Educational opportunities.

(h) Family advocacy.

(i) Fundamental abilities skills test (FAST) program.

(j) FMs 25-100 and 101.

(k) Company training meetings.

(l) How to conduct AARs.

(4) Commanders will also have certification requirements for critical digital tasks as identified by PMs for the various systems. The Digital Training Division is responsible for the development, implementation, and conduct of a leader certification program for critical digital tasks. DTMS will track the accomplishment of this certification. Event preparation windows will be used to sustain and update certification as necessary.

e. Officer Professional Development (OPD) and NCO professional development (NCOPD) is important aspect of unit leader training programs. Leaders must be tactically and technically proficient in their assigned duties and in the basic responsibilities of their superiors should these superiors become casualties of war. OPD and NCOPD augments institutional training, operational assignments, and self-development programs. These classes will also be designed to enhance comraderie and esprit, as well as professionalism. The OPD and NCOPD programs should be 75 percent tactical and 25 percent administrative for tactical units. III Corps policy also requires AFTB information to be included in OPD and NCOPD programs. Normally, OPD and NCOPD classes will be scheduled and published on training schedules with subject, instructor and location.

(1) OPD. Battalion commanders and separate company commanders should design an OPD program for their unit. OPD classes should focus on warfighting skills, METL-related tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs), unit SOPs, and the requirements of Military Qualification Standards (MQS II) at the company-grade level. Unit OPD programs should also encourage the reading of professional books and journals. Another suggested topic of discussion for OPD classes is officer career management to include assignment patterns and guidelines for career progression.

(2) NCOPD. Battalion CSMs and company First Sergeants should have the primary responsibility for developing and executing a unit NCOPD program. Classes should focus on warfighting at skill levels 1 through 3. Suggested topics for classes include METL-related TTPs, unit SOPs, maintenance procedures, command information, and unit administration. Professional reading should also be included in the NCOPD program. Encourage NCOs to read professional journals, lessons learned pamphlets, and Army publications. Another suggested topic is career management to include what schools and assignments are suggested in order to remain competitive for promotion.

c. Reference. AR 350-41, FM 25-101, and FCR 350-50-1 (Training at the National Training Center).

3-8. Individual live fire training

a. Individual live fire training is conducted according to appropriate FMs, and DA Pam 350-38 (Standards in Weapon Training). Units will not forecast ammunition in greater quantity than is prescribed by STRAC.

b. Table 3-3 provides the training frequencies and standards for small arms training and qualification.

3-9. Specialized individual training
Table 3-4 contains required training, qualification and certification requirements for personnel possessing special skills or assigned certain additional duties. Their higher headquarters may assume certified personnel requirements for detachment-sized units.

3-10. Sponsorship program training
a. Purpose. To provide soldiers selected as sponsors an awareness of the sponsorship program, required actions, and resources available to assist them in successfully accomplishing this critical task.

b. References. AR 600-8-8 (The Total Army Sponsorship Program) and Fort Hood Regulation 600-8-8.

c. Commanders are responsible for insuring that their soldiers are trained to perform the tasks required as a sponsor. All sponsors will be trained using the lesson outline and resources developed by Army Community Services (ACS). ACS personnel are available to conduct collective sponsorship training for units upon request

d. POC is ACS.

3-11.   Schools
a. An important component to individual training programs in III Corps is schooling. The intent is to provide educational opportunities that directly contribute to war fighting readiness. Attendance at DA-mandatory schools has priority over all other training. Temporary duty (TDY) and return off-post schools, III Corps Troop School courses, and higher education classes contribute to leader development, provide skills in support of the unit's primary mission, maintain technical proficiency, and increase our soldiers' potential for promotion. For sustainment training, DTMS will be the system used to display the course catalog, register students, and track attendance until replaced by a Standard Army System.

b. Quota Management : troop school courses.

(1) MSCs will have input in filling all primary and alternate quotas. Quotas which cannot be filled by established suspense dates by an MSC on a primary or alternate basis will be made available to other MSCs. Available seats will then be filled using the Fort Hood Troop School alternates list. Shortfalls should occur only under emergency circumstances. Field exercises, NTC rotations and regular unit activities will not be reasons to withdraw students from III Corps sponsored courses, scheduled on-post troop school courses, or TDY and return courses. Soldiers will be exempt from duties and formations and will have no appointments for the duration of the class.

(2)   350-7 and DA Pam 351-4 (U.S. Army Formal Schools Catalog) provide additional guidance.

(3)   TDY and return schools applications will be processed through MSC schools channels. The ACofS, G3, Education Services Division's off post schools section is responsible for quota management for III Corps units at Fort Hood. Direct coordination with schools by individuals or subordinate units is not authorized.

(4) Mobile training teams (MTTs). MTTs are conducted to train a maximum number of personnel for the lowest cost. MTTs include the MFT course, the Support

Operations Course (SOC) Phase 2, the Sling Load Inspector Certification (SLIC) Course, and both the CSC MILVAN Reinspection Certification Course, and the Hazardous Materiel (HAZMAT) Certification Course, which are conducted under a memorandum of agreement with the Defense Ammunition Center. Commanders will select personnel for attendance at MTTs and HAZMAT courses who will actually perform the duties associated with these courses and who require the training in order for the unit to accomplish its mission.

        (5) No Shows. Soldiers who do not show up for scheduled courses adversely affect the training effort, result in lost training opportunities, and increase the training cost if alternate attendees are not available. A no-show also results in a soldier not being at his or her appointed place of duty. A no-show will be reported when a primary attendee fails to attend a scheduled course and when an alternate attendee is called to fill a vacant seat and also fails to attend. Unit commanders will provide, through the chain of command, a written response to MSC schools sections that explains the reason(s) for each no-show soldier and actions taken to preclude future no-shows at Troop School courses. A written response is due five working days after the course start date to office symbol AFZF-PTM-ED for TDY and return schools and MTTs. The MSC Schools sections will maintain a file of all no-whow responses, which will be available for CIs.

        (6) Changes to TDY and return schools and MTT enrollments. Selections for TDY and return schools and MTT courses must be entered into the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) from 45 to 60 days prior to the class start date. Seats are made available Army-wide 45 days from a course start date, first-come, first serve. Commanders will carefully review training needs and initially select for training those soldiers who will perform the associated duties. Last minute changes to attendance rosters affect predictability for the soldier and can result in the wrong personnel being trained. Changes made within 30 days from a course start date will be requested by the first Colonel in the command channel and will provide the reason(s) for the change. Primary considerations will be made for emergency leaves, unexpected deployments, and the removal of favorable actions for the soldier. For MTTs, to include CSC MILVAN reinspection and HAZMAT certification, the Brigade CSM or above may request changes, additions or deletions with justification.

    c. With the exception of the battalion XO and S3 courses (para (3), (4) below) the following courses (paragraph (1) – (4) below) will be offered by all III Corps installations. Fort Hood programs provide an example for emulation at other III Corps installation as desired. Table 3-3 lists courses and persons to be trained.

        (1) Company Commander/First Sergeant CSM Course.

            (a) This program familiarizes new commanders and first sergeants with installation policies and programs that are available to assist them. All new commanders and first sergeants will attend the course administered by ACofS, G3 prior to assuming company command or first sergeant duty. At Fort Hood, the MSC Commander must approve all exceptions to this requirement.   Provide a copy of approved exceptions to G3 Education Services Division prior to the start of the course. A spouses' seminar will be held during the course.

(b) All first-time first sergeants will attend the First Sergeant Course, either in residence or by Distance Learning, conducted at the U.S. Army Sergeants' Major Academy (USASMA) Fort Bliss, Texas prior to, or as soon as possible after assuming the position as a first sergeant.

(c) Reference. Assigned installation company commander and first sergeant memorandum of instruction (Table 3-4).

(d) III Corps POC is G3 Education Services Division.

(2) Battalion and brigade commanders or CSM orientation seminar.

(a) This course provides newly assigned or appointed battalion and brigade commanders and CSMs an overview of Fort Hood policies and procedures as well as the III Corps war plan.

(b) See Table 3-4 for details.

(c) III Corps POC is G3 Education Services Division.

(3) Battalion Executive Officer (XO) Course.

(a) This program enhances new battalion executive officers knowledge of staff functions and responsibilities.

(b) All Fort Hood battalion exective officers must attend the three-day XO course within six months of assuming executive officer duty. Brigade executive officers may attend.

(c) III Corps POC is G3 Education Services Division.

(4) Battalion Operations Officer (S3) Course.

(a) This program enhances new battalion S3 officer's knowledge of training management and Fort Hood training resources.

(b) All Fort Hood battalion S3 officers must attend this one-day course within six months of assuming S3 duty. Brigade S3 officers may attend.

d. Reference. III Corps and 350-7 and DA Pamphlet 351-4

3-12. Fort Hood troop schools

a. Troop School courses currently being offered at Fort Hood are:

(1) Unit Level Logistic System – Ground (ULLS-G).

(2) Motor pool operations and management.

(3) Fuel handlers.

(4) Generator operator.

(5) Unit supply clerk.

(6) Unit supply operations and management.

(7) Unit armorer.

(8) Field sanitation Team Training (Military instructors).

(9) NBC Defense Course

(10) Standard Army Training System (SATS).

(11) Unit Movement Officer.

(12) Unit Level Logistics System – Aviation Crew Chiefs Production/Quality Control Technical Supply

(13) Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS)

b. MSCs provide requirements during February each year; Class schedules are published by May and provides MSCs with allocated seats for each class. All

contracted Troop School Courses must be approved by DA prior to conducting the courses.

    c. Applications for all Troop School courses are submitted by MSC schools NCOs to the Operations NCO, Troop School by memorandum NLT ten working days prior to the beginning of the course. MSCs will review forms for completeness and eligibility for courses according to Fort Hood Regulation 350-7. Only the number of primary quotas allocated for the course are designated as primaries. Alternates are designated for each course from additional personnel requiring the training. Alternates will be assigned a primary seat when a MSC does not fill its allocated seats by the suspencse date or when primary applicants fail to report for class. MSCs must provide waiver requests for applicants not meeting all eligibility criteria for a course.

    d. . III Corps POC is G3 Education Services Division.

3-13. Distance learning (DL)

    a. General. The Army is moving toward a system of distance learning (DL) for individual and collective training. DL is defined as any class in which the instructor and the students are geographically separated. Consequently, units in III Corps and Fort Hood may conduct DL classes in preparation for exercises or other coordinated training. Individual training will be delivered by DL and opportunities to receive training directly from subject matter experts (SMEs) will increase. Fort Hood has three Total Army Distance Learning Program (TADLP) classrooms.

    b. Total Army Training System. Courses are being converted to DL for many of the TDY and return programs.   Soldiers will take the Phase One portion of their Non – Commissioned Offier Education System (NCOES) or Officer Advanced Course (OAC) course in DL classrooms on the installation and then proceed to the proponent school for Phase Two, hands-on training. DA and MSCs will select soldiers eligible for training in the usual manner and soldiers will be notified where and when to report for class. Phase One training participation is mandatory, but soldiers will continue with their normal duties when not in class.

    c. Proponent Schools. Training may be delivered to individuals or groups by the proponent schools to meet individual and unit mission requirements. Coordination of mission essential training is the responsibility of the unit in coordination with the Fort Hood DL POC. Funding has been redirected to the TADLP. Therefore, leaders can expect soldiers to be assigned to DL whenever possible.

    d. POC is III Corps G3 Education Services Division.

3-14. Training tables

    a. Tables 3-2 through 3-4 outline training requirements for soldiers, leaders and units.

    b. Table 3-3 outlines common military training tasks. The requirement column shows the common military training (CMT) codes applicable to each subject. CMT codes and definitions are:

        (1) Program training code (P).

            (a) Program training applies to the majority of soldiers and is structured. This training is conducted in a cyclical or continuing basis, and includes an evaluation of proficiency.

(b) Example of program training is Subversion and Espionage Directed Against Army (SAEDA). Commanders provide qualified counterintelligence personnel or unit security officers to present SAEDA briefings.

(2) Mission training code (M).

(a) Mission training applies only to units with special missions, weapons, equipment, or capabilities as required by regulation or an associated operations plan.

(b) Example or mission training is water safety training, which applies to units with contingency missions requiring water operations (river crossing, bridging).

(3) Time sensitive training code (T).

(a) Time sensitive training must be completed within or at a specific period.

(b) Counter-terrorism training. All personnel traveling outside continental United States (OCONUS) in a permanent change of station (PCS), TDY , or leave status must be briefed and view required tapes within 6 months of departure.

(4) Integrated training code (I).

(a) Integrated training is expected to be conducted with other training, to include tasks listed in ARTEP and soldier's manuals. These subjects do not usually appear on unit training schedules unless the commander deems appropriate.

(b) Example. Prevention of motor vehicle accident training is inherent to vehicle and operator training. Supervisors of vehicle and equipment operators should emphasize key safety features just prior to and during tactical exercises.

(5) Refresher training code (R).

(a) Refresher training is used when periodic or recurring emphasis is required and depends on the local situation and the commander's assessment of need. Training frequency is at the commander's discretion. However, frequencies in Table 3-4 are minimum requirements for refresher training.

(b) Example: Alcohol and drug abuse. Accidents attributed to driving while intoxicated have increased. The unit conducts an education and training program to counter this trend.

(6) Awareness training code (A).

(a) Awareness training can be accomplished by briefings and orientations designed to increase knowledge and awareness in subject areas. How and when training is conducted is discretionary and depends on the commander's evaluation of need. Maximum decentralization is encouraged.

(b) Example: Standards of conduct. A battalion commander is concerned with the mounting level of petty crime within the unit, mostly in the form of thefts from soldiers' rooms. In addition to more stringent security measures, the commander decides to conduct a series of squad and section-level discussions in ethics, morality, peer relationships, and factors affecting unit morale.

c. Table 3-3 contains individual assigned weapons qualifications standards and frequencies.

d. Table 3-4 contains specialized individual training. Certified personnel from battalion level may assume the duties of detachment-sized units if personnel are not available to meet these requirements.

e. References AR 350-41, FCR 350-41, DA Pam 350-38 (STRAC).

f. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

Table 3-2. Sample leader development programs (*not all-inclusive*)

Individual	Collective
NCOPD/OPD	Leader Training Program
Scout Plt Ldr's course	Combat Training Centers
Sapper Ldr Course	Infantry Leader Course
Guest Speaker Program	Leader Reaction Course
Professional Reading	Situational Training Exercises
Bn/Bde Cdrs Course	TEWTs
Cdr/1SG Course	ABCS Executive Overview
XO Course	Staff Interoperability Drills
S3 Course	

Legend:
ABCS –Army Battle Command System
Bn/Bde CDRs – Battalion/brigade commander's
Bn – battalion
Ldr's – leader's
NCOPD/OPD – Noncommissioned officer professional development/
        Officer professional development
Plt - platoon
TEWTS –tactical exercise without troops
XO – executive officer

Table 3-3. Individual assigned weapons qualifications standards and frequencies

Weapon	*Soldier	Freq/Year	Unit Requirement	**Description	References
M16A1/M16A2	CAT 1	2 per yr	90% qualification w/in past 6 mo	Qualification consists of: (a) Day record fire course (b) NBC fire familiarization in MOPP 4 (c) Night record fire course	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-9
M16A1/M16A2	CAT II	1 per yr	90% qualification in the past 12 mo	Same as above	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-9
M203 (40mm) Grenade Launcher	CAT 1	2 per yr	90% qualification in the past 6 mo	Qualification consists of: (a) M16 qualification as above (b) M203 record of fire course (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-31
M203 (40mm)	CAT II	1 per yr	90% qualification in the past 12 mo	(same as above)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-31
M249 Squad Automatic Weapon	CAT 1	2 per yr	90% qualification in the past 6 months	Qualification consists of: (a) 10 meters. (b) Transition. (c) Night transition (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-14
M249 Squad Automatic Weapon	CAT II	1 per yr	90% qualification in the past 12 mo	Same as M249 CAT 1	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-14
MK19 Automatic Grenade Launcher	CAT I	2 per yr per gunner 1 per yr per asst gunner	90% of gunners qualified in the past 6 months 90% of asst gunners qualified on (a) only in the past 12 months	Qualification consists of: (a) Transition (b) Night record fire	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-27
MK 19 Automatic Grenade Launcher	CAT II	1 per yr	90% of gunners/asst gunners qualified in the past 12 months	Qualifications consist of: (a) Transition (once per year) (b) Night record fire (every other year)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-27

Table 3-3. Individual assigned weapons qualifications standards and frequencies (continued)

Weapon	*Soldier	Freq/Year	Unit Requirement	**Description	References
.38 Cal or 9mm pistol firing	All *except* MPs	1 per yr	90% qualification in the past 12 mo	Qualification consists of: (a) firing the CPQC day phase. (b) NBC familiarization in MOPP 4. (c) Night fire will be integrated into the PMI and instructional fire.	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-35
.38 Cal or 9mm pistol firing	MPs	2 per yr	90% qualification on the MPQC in the past 12 mo	MPQC at least 1 per yr CPQC may be used for other firing	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-35
M3A1 .45 Cal Submachine Gun	All	1 per yr	90% conducted instructional firing in past 12 mo	Instructional firing only	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-41
M21/24 Sniper Rifle	All	4 per yr	All assigned sniper teams will zero with iron sights and scope monthly, and qualify quarterly	Qualification consists of: (a) Zero (b) Day/night qualification	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-10
M26A1/M26A2 Fragmentation Grenade	CAT 1	2 per yr	90% must throw 1 live HG in the past 12 months and pass the HQ practice course within the past months	FM 23-30 lists practice course	FM 23-30
M26A1/M26A2 Fragmentation Grenade	CAT II	1 per yr	90% must throw 1 live HG in the past 24 months and pass the HQ practice course within the past months	FM 23-30 lists practice course	FM 23-30

Table 3-3. Individual assigned weapons qualifications standards and frequencies (continued)

Weapon	*Soldier	Freq/Year	Unit Requirement	**Description	References
M18A1/M18A2 Claymore Mine	CAT 1	4 per yr	90% must emplace, arm, and disarm an inert claymore mine within the past 3 mo. Claymore mine squads must fire 1 live mine	FM 23-23 provides instruction on the claymore mine	FM 23-23
M18A1/M18A2	CAT II	1 per yr	90% must emplace, arm, and disarm an inert claymore mine within the past 12 mo	FM 23-23 provides instruction on the claymore mine.	STP 21-1-SMCT
M60 Machine Gun	CAT I	2 per yr (gunner) 1 per yr (asst gunner)	90% of gunners qualified in the past 6 mo; 90% of asst gunners qualified in the past 12 mo	Qualification consists of (a) 10 meter (b) Transition (c) Night transition fire (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-67
M60 Machine Gun	CAT II	1 per yr (gunner)	90% of gunners qualified on (a) in the past 12 mo, and (b) and (c) every 24 mo; asst gunners do record fire every 24 mo	Record fire consists of: (a) 10 meter (b) Transition (c) Night transition fire (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-67
M2HB, .50 Cal Machine Gun	CAT I	1 per yr	90% of gunners qualified w/in past 12 mo; 90% of asst gunners fired (a) w/I the past 12 mo and fired all record fire requirements w/I past 24 mo	Qualification consists of: (a) 10 meter (b) Transition (c) Night zero, practice and record fire (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-65

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Table 3-3. Individual assigned weapons qualifications standards and frequencies (continued)

Weapon	*Soldier	Freq/Year	Unit Requirement	**Description	References
M2HB, .50 Cal Machine Gun	CAT II	1 per yr	4 personnel/ weapon conduct record fire within the past 12 months. Assistant gunners record-fired within the past 24 mo.	Record fire consists of: (a) 10 meter (b) Transition (c) Night transition (NBC firing is integrated into all tasks.)	DA Pam 350-38 FM 23-65

Legend:
Cal – caliber
CAT - category
CPQC – combat pistol qualification course
HG – hand grenade
Mo – month
MPQC– military police qualification course
Yr – year

Notes:
*CAT I (rifle/scout) applies only to soldiers with an 11B or 11M MOS assigned to an infantry rifle squad or 19D or 11B assigned to a scout platoon/long range surveillance detachment (LRSD). This category also applies to the gunners and assistant gunners of machine guns located in rifle platoons. For claymore mines, combat engineers are resourced CAT 1.
** If there is a conflict between the qualification requirement and the current FM, the standards in the FM take precedence.

Table 3-4. Specialized individual training

	Individual Level			
Task	**Requirements**	**Freq/YR**	**Persons Trained**	**References**
Defensive Driving Course	Training	As needed	SPC and below	AR 385-55
Security Training	Refresher	1 per yr	All w/clearance	AR 380-5
Information Systems Security Training	Qualification	Periodic	All automation personnel	AR 380-19
Intelligence Oversight Training	Qualification	Periodic	All intelligence personnel	AR 381-10
Linguist Training	Testing	1 per yr	MI linguists	AR 350-16
Motorcyclist Training	Certification	As needed	Ft Hood cyclists	FHR 190-5
Public Affairs Officer Training	Training	As assigned or annually	1 officer/NCO per MSC/Bde/Bn	FHR 360-2
Battalion/Bde Commanders Course	Training	2 per yr	Bn/Bde Commanders	FHR 350-1
Battalion XO/S3 Course	Training	4 per yr	Bn XO/S3s	FHR 350-1
Company Commander/1SG Course	Training	4 per yr	Company Cdr and 1SGs	FHR 350-1
1SG Retention Certification Course	Certification	Offered quarterly	All 1SGs	III Corps Retention Office
	Unit Certification Training*			
Safety Officer Course	1 Officer per Co, Bn, Bde	As needed	As assigned	AR 385-10
HAZCOM Training (Train the trainer)	1 Officer per Co, Bn, Bde	As needed	As assigned	29 CFR 1910.1200 FH Suppl 1 to AR 385-10
Air Movement Training	1 Officer per Co+team of NCO+6	As needed	As assigned	AR 70-16
463-L Pallet Training	1 NCOs per Co+team of 6	1 per yr	As assigned	FHR 55-2
Rail Load Training	1 NCO per Co +team of 10	1 per yr	As assigned	FHR 55-2
Joint Planning Orientation	1 per Co	As needed	As assigned	AFSC Pub 1
Universal Load Simulator	1 NCO per Co	As needed	As assigned	FHR 525-10
Equal Opportunity Training Assigned	1 rep per Co	Semiannually	As assigned	AR 600-20
HAZMAT Certification	2 per Co/4 per HHC	As needed	As assigned	AR 200-1
Environmental Manager Course	1 per Co	As needed	As assigned	FHR 420-2

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Table 3-4. Specialized individual training (continued)

Individual Level (continued)

Task	Requirements	Freq/YR	Persons Trained	References
Unit Movement Officer/NCO (S or higher security clearance req)	1 officer or 1 SGT or above	Trained and certified	As assigned	FCR 55-1
Medical Management of Chemical and Biological Casualties Course	AMEDD Sr NCOs/Officers	Annual	As assigned	DA Pam 351-4
Medical Proficiency Training	Enlisted medical MOS	Annual	As assigned	FCR 350-41
Cardopulmonary Resuscitation	Certified	Every two yrs	All enlisted medical MOS	DA Pam 40-13
Emergency Medical Technician-Basic	Certified	Every two yrs	Medical MOS 91W	FHR 350-1
Basic Trauma Life Support	Certified	Every two yrs	Medical MOS 91W	FHR 350-1
Advanced Cardiac Life Support	Certified	Every two yrs	Medical MOS 91W	FHR 350-1
NBC Equipment Training	Familiarization, operation and maintenance	As needed	All sections (IAW MTOE)	AR 350-41
Security Manager's Training	1 officer per Bn or Sep Co	As needed	As assigned	AR 380-5
Master Fitness	1 per Co	As needed	As assigned	AR 350-41
Unit Claims Officer Training	1 per Co or Bn	As needed	As assigned	AR 27-20
Ammunition Supply/ Procedures Course	As required (PV2 to MAJ)	As needed	As assigned	FHR 190-3, FHR 700-15, FCR 700-3, DA Pam 350-38
TADSS Training	1 per Plt	As needed	As assigned	FHR 350-1
SIDPERS3 Sustainment Tng	G1/S1/PAC	As needed	G1/S1/PAC Personnel	Personnel Services Bns
PAC Certification Course	S1/PAC Personnel	within 90 days	S1/PAC Personnel	III Corps AG Office

Troop School Courses

Task	Requirements	Freq/YR	Persons Trained	References
ULLS-G Certification Training Clerk and Operators Motor Pool Operations (Supervisors)	1 primary and 1 alternate per Co (72 hrs) (80 hrs)	2 yrs 2 yrs	PVT-SGT 92A Bn/Co Maintenance Officer, Maintenance Technician, Maintenance Sergeant, Co XO	AR 750-1, FHR 350-7, G4 policy Ltr dated 22 Jan 99

Table 3-4. Specialized individual training (continued)

Troop School Courses (continued)				
Task	**Requirements**	**Freq/YR**	**Persons Trained**	**References**
ULLS-Aviation	Crew chiefs, tech supply prod or quality control	2 yrs	As assigned	FHR 350-7
SATS 4.X	1 primary/1 alt per unit w/SATS	As needed	As assigned	FHR 350-7
Unit Supply Clerk	1 primary/1 alt per Co	2 yrs	As assigned	FHR 350-7,
Unit Supply Operations Management Course	Supply Managers Maint NCOs	2 yrs	Co XOs, Bn Co Supply Off/NCO	FHR 350-7
NBC Defense Course	1 officer and 1 enl alt/Co (SPC or CPL(P)) (non-BNCOC grad 54B soldiers)	As needed	As assigned	AR 350-41 FHR 350-7
Motor Pool Operations/ Management Course	Maint officers and maint NCOs/Co XOs	2 yrs	As assigned As assigned	FHR 350-7
Fuel Handler	All POL handlers and managers	2 yrs	77Fs, POL vehicle drivers and POL supervisors	FHR 703-2 FHR 350-7
Unit Armorer	1 primary and alt per Co	As needed	As assigned	FHR 350-7
Field Sanitation Team Training	1 NCO or 1 soldier per Co	As needed	As assigned	AR 40-5, FHR 350-7, FM 21-10
SARSS-O Training	Supply Spt Activity Managers Warehouse workers	Offered quarterly	As assigned	FHR 350-7

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Table 3-4. Specialized individual training (continued)

Legend:

AG – adjutant general
Alt – alternate
Bde – Brigade
Bn – Battalion
Co – company
CPL – corporal
Ft – fort
Grad - graduate
HHC – headquarters and headquarters company
IAW – in accordance with
MAJ – major
MI – military intelligence
MO – maintenance officer

MOS – military occupational specialty
MSC – major subordinate command(s)
MT– maintenance techinician
MTOE– modified table of organization and
         equipment
NCO – noncommissioned officer
(P)- promotable

PAC – personel administration center
Plt – platoon
POL- petroleum, oils, and lubricants
Prod– product
PVT – private
Rep – representative
SATS – Standard Army Training System
SPC – specialist
Sep – separate
SGT – sergeant
SIDPERS 3 –
Spt – support
TADSS – training aids, devices, and
simulators/simulations
Tech – technical
ULLS – G - Unit Level Logistics System - Ground
W/ - with
XO – executive officer

yr- year
yrs – years

Chapter 4
Collective Training

4-1. General

a. Collective training prepares teams, units, and organizations to accomplish their missions. FM 25-100, FM 25-101, and doctrinal manuals provide the blueprint for developing and executing training strategies that accomplish this training goal.

b. Comprehensive training strategies link collective training events together to achieve a desired level of proficiency on mission essential tasks. Collective training lies within the training framework described in Chapter 1. This strategy encompasses home station and off-post training, gunnery, maneuver, simulator and simulation training opportunities. Leaders are validated by SMEs and then train their subordinates. Train soldiers to standard, not time to ensure they leave each training experience proficient in the tasks trained.

4-2. Company level training

a. General. Company level training will be conducted a minimum of one week per quarter. Prime time training time is to be developed to use by active component commanders of companies, batteries, and troops, as deemed appropriate.

4-3. Training gates

a. Maneuver battalion gates. Prior to all collective training events, commanders will ensure that all individual operators and leaders are certified on their respective digital systems.

(1) Crew and platoon:

(a) TCGST/BCGST, Tank Table IV and Bradley Table II: Frequency as outlined in DA PAM 350-38 STRAC. Standard as outlined in FM 3-20.12 and FM 23-1 (Bradley Fighting Vehicle Gunnery).

(b) Table VIII: Frequency as outlined in DA Pamphlet 350-38, STRAC. Standards as outlined in FM 3-20.12 and FM 23-1.

(c) Table XII: Frequency as outlined in DA Pamphlet 350-38, STRAC Standards as outlined in FM 3-20.12 and FM 23-1.

(d) All crews and platoons will conduct digital gunnery according to gunnery manuals. Day tasks will be fired before night tasks, except under extreme circumstances.

(e) Platoon situational training exercises (STX): Proficiency in the following tasks are as stated in the appropriate MTP: Conduct attack by fire, assault an enemy position, overwatch and support by fire, breach force operations, and conduct a platoon defense. *Platoons must demonstrate proficiency in these maneuver tasks in the CCTT at least 60 days prior to the execution of platoon lanes (FTX).*

(2) Company and battalion and task force:

(a) Company and team lanes: Proficiency in core tasks are as stated in the appropriate MTP. Conduct fire and movement, attack by fire, support by fire, breach an obstacle, defend a company or team battle position. *Companies are required to execute the above tasks to standard in the CCTT at least 60 days prior to the conduct of company or team lanes.*

(b) Battalion FTX/EXEVAL: Proficiency in the core tasks as stated in the appropriate MTP: meeting engagement, assault, attack and counterattack by fire, and defend.

(c) FCX. Proficiency in the following tasks: Plan for fires, fire distribution, and command and control.

b. Tank gunnery gates.

(1) Conduct of fire trainer (COFT) (AC).

(a) New crews training toward the minimum proficiency level must be given priority for COFT training time. It is imperative that a new crew receive approximately ten hours of intensive training when initially entering the training matrix. The GOAL is to complete reticle aim (RA) group 2 during the first week of COFT training.

(b) Subsequent proficiency level goals. After a crew completes RA group 2, they should be provided with at lest four hours of training time per month until certification is achieved. At this frequency, crews should attain proficiency levels within time frames in Table 4-1:

(c) COFT LIve fire prerequisites: advanced matrix.

Table 4-1. Reticle aim (RA) proficiency time frames for tank gunnery

Time	Goal
3 to 4 months	Complete RA group 3
5 to 7 months	Complete RA group 4
6 to 9 months	Complete RA group 5
9 to 12 months	TC/GNR certification

Legend:
RA – reticle aim

(i) New crews should progress through the current matrix and complete RA 15 prior to transitioning to the advanced matrix. The crew will complete exercises 101 through 120 and conduct the gate test (exercises 130-145), selected at random by the computer. Completing the gate exercise insures the crew has mastered the UCOFT skills related to range firing.

(ii) Sustainment crews will fire: 201-214 Combat Gunnery Skills; 301-314 Advanced Combat Gunnery Skills; and 401-412 Sustainment Gunnery Skills. Note: All exercises are selected at random by the computer. Exercise 314 is the certification point to master combat gunnery skills.

(d) Proper use of the COFT requires each unit to maintain a sufficient number of highly qualified Instructor/Operators (I/O). Each unit should establish a certification program to train new I/Os. The senior I/O should be the unit master gunner. I/Os should be recertified annually by a senior I/O.

(2) Advanced gunnery training system (AGTS):

(a) New crews training toward minimum proficiency must be given priority for AGTS training time. It is imperative that a new crew receive approximately ten

hours of intensive training when initially entering the training mode. The goal is to complete the seven basic pre-live fire (BPLF) exercises and one of four gate to live fire (GTLF) exercises with a passing score during the first week of AGTS training.

(b) Subsequent proficiency level goals. After a crew BPLF 1 through 7 and 1 for 4 GTLF exercises, they should be provided with at least four hours of training time per month until certification is achieved. At this frequency, crews should attain proficiency levels within time frames in Table 4-2:

Table 4-2. Proficiency goals for tank gunnery

Time	Goal
10 to 15 hrs	Complete basic gunnery training /advanced skill level 1
18 to 24 hrs	Complete intermediate gunnery training/advanced skill level 2
26 to 30 hrs	Complete advanced gunnery training/advanced skill level 3
Unlimited	Conduct random exercises. Replications of the entire matrix with combat conditions to sustain gunnery skills.

(c) AGTS live fire prerequisites. Each tank crew must complete BPLF 1 through 7 and 1 of 4 GTLF exercises prior to conducting any live-fire training.

(d) Proper use of the AGTS requires that each unit maintain a sufficient number of highly qualified I/Os. Each unit should establish a certification program to train new I/Os. The senior I/O should be the unit master gunner. I/Os should be recertified annually by a senior I/O. Crews will use Force XXI battle command brigade and below (FBCB2) during training.

(3) MCOFT (RC).   Crews should complete RA group 2. Completion of RA group 2 allows crews to adjust to the device and build skills to a level that assures retention. Use COFT for training gunnery tables I, II, and III and to prepare for follow-on MCOFT sessions.

(4) Tank weapons gunnery simulation system (TWGSS). Is the standard precision gunnery simulation device. Use TWGSS at every opportunity to enhance gunnery training. TWGSS should be used when conducting tank table IV/TCPC, tank table VI, and tank table XI. TWGSS may also be used during maneuver training to reinforce gunnery skills, however, TWGSS should not be used in-lieu of multiple laser engagement systems (MILES) which is the standard force-on-force training device.

(5) Aimtest device is the standard precision gunnery subcaliber device. It may be used to enhance gunnery training. Aimtest may be used during tank test (TT) IV,V-VII and TT IX-XII.

(6)   Thru-sight video (TSV) should be used to enhance feedback for AARs on TT IV - TT VIII. Additionally, the use of TSV and the deployable range training and safety system (DRTSS) provides a greater enhancement and eliminates the need for "jump radios."

c. Bradley gunnery gates.

(1) COFT. The goal is 4 hours per crew per month, with priority given to new crews.. Prior to firing full caliber ammunition, crews will successfully pass RA 17 and familiarize Bradley advanced metric (BAM) exercise 204. New crews

training toward the minimum level of proficiency must be given priority for COFT training time. It is imperative that commanders (through the master gunner) conduct a training assessment and evaluate the crew's performance for placement into the basic matrix.

(2) Bradley advanced training system (BATS) for M2A3 units. Prior to firing full caliber ammunition, crews will pass exercise 12 and I/O degraded mode exercises 3, 7, and 11. Degraded mode is manual mode, nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC), or auxiliary. Crews will use FBCB2 during training.

(3) Precision gunnery system (PGS). The PGS is the standard simulation device for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. It should be used at every opportunity to enhance gunnery training. The PGS will be used when conducting Bradley table (BT) I, BT II, BT IV, and BT XI. The PGS will also be used during maneuver training to reinforce gunnery skills. However, the PGS will not be used in-lieu of MILES, which is the standard force-on-force training device.

(a) Crews will successfully pass a Bradley gunnery skills test (BGST) and BT II within the previous three months as required by FM 23-1 prior to progressing to the intermediate gunnery tables. BT VIII must be fired with the standards outlined in FM 23-1. There are no exceptions to this policy.

(b) Prior to firing BT XII and combined arms live fire exercise (CALFEX), crews will have successfully passed a BGST within the previous three months, and must have qualified on BT VIII and completed BT IV within the past 6 months. All squads and crew members must have qualified with their individual weapon and completed a squad live fire to ARTEP standards within the previous six months as required by FM 23-1.

(4) TSV. Units should use the TSV to support BT II, and BT IV through VIII. Additionally, the use of TSV and the DRTSS improves the After AAR process and enhances safety requirements. TSV also eliminates the need for jump radios.

(5) Dismounted infantry training. This program provides collective training to dismounted Bradley infantry squads. It is as important to dismounted infantry as gunnery is to tank and Bradley crews. This program will include a combination of individual and collective training in basic infantry individual, squad, and platoon tasks culminating in the effective integration of mounted and dismounted infantry on BT XII.

d. Field artillery gunnery gates.

(1) Paladin gunnery.

(a) The Paladin tables contain ARTEP MTP and associated non-firing collective tasks and provide a consolidated menu of collective gunnery tasks. These tables provide a descriptive gunnery strategy which may be modified to meet unique METL training requirements based upon the commander's assessment and resources available.

(b) Table 4-7 contains Paladin tables.

(c) Paladin tables 2, 4, 7, and 10 are critical gates for Corps Artillery units.

(d) Paladin tables 2, 4, 11, 14, and 17 are critical gates for division artillery (DIVARTY) units.

(e) Fort Hood units should schedule precision rage integrated maneuver exercise (PRIME) annually to evaluate Paladin maneuver.

(2) MLRS gunnery. MLRS units will meet training gates listed in subparagraphs (*a), (b),* and (*c*) below.

     (a) Platoon dry-fire FTX monthly.

     (b) Battery dry-fire FTX quarterly.

     (c) Battery live-fire exercise (LFX) semi-annually.

    (3). Ground Vehicle Laser Locator Designator-Evaluator (GVLLD-E) should be used to evaluate Ground or Vehicle Laser Locator Designator G/VLLD operators every six months.

    (4) All Fire Support Teams (FISTs) should train using either TSFO or GUARDFIST II monthly to maintain proficiency.

  e.   ADA gunnery gates.

   (1) Moving target simulator (MTS).

    (a) All stinger crews should complete the gunnery tables according to the ARTEP manual using MTS prior to live fire.

    (b) Stinger table IV should be conducted quarterly using MTS.

   (2) TSV. Units should use TSV to support BSFV table II, V - VIII.

   (3) COFT.

    (a) Goal is 4 hours per crew per month.

    (b) Prior to firing full caliber ammunition crews must pass RA 17 and familiarize Bradley advanced metric (BAM) exercise 204.

    (4) Crews will successfully pass BSFV table II as required by FM 30-23.1, prior to firing BSFV intermediate gunnery tables.

    (5) PGS.   Commanders should consider using PGS to enhance training effectiveness.

  f. Tank crew evaluators or Bradley crew evaluators.

    (1) TT/BT VIII will be an externally evaluated event by certified crew evaluators not assigned to the firing battalion. BFV/CFV crew evaluator package will consist of eight evaluators with one NCOIC who is a Staff Sergeant or above, with four spotters and four drivers for day phase, and eight evaluators with one NCOIC who is a Staff Sergeant or above, with four spotters and four drivers for night phase. The four vehicles used by the evaluators come from the BCE supporting unit. The tank crew evaluator package will consist of five evaluators and one master gunner, Staff Sergeant or above, NCOIC for the day phase, and five evaluators and one master gunner, Staff Sergeant or above, NCOIC for the night phase. All AARs will be given by a certified TCE/BCE not assigned to the firing battalion.

  g. Standardized gunnery qualification tables (Tables VIII).

    (1) Units conducting crew qualifications will qualify using approved III Corps scenarios to ensure an even qualification standard throughout III Corps and Fort Hood.

    (a) III Corps G3 Training (master gunners) are responsible for developing Corps standardized scenarios and coordinating with MSC master gunners for proofing and validation of tasks according to gunnery manuals.

    (b) MSC's and battalions may develop their own Table VIII scenarios but must submit them to III Corps G3 Training for approval.

    (c) Crews may not dry-run table VIII prior to live fire. Units running wingman task must use an alternate scenario when wingman qualifies or he must fire from a different lane than the one in which he was the wingman.

   h. Down training.

(1) Battalions conducting DRB or Initial Ready Company (IRC) down training will conduct training in a M1A1 or M2A2 ODS U-COFT or CCTT systems. Crews should receive approximately ten hours of intensive training when initially entering the training matrix of
an older system in order to familiarize them with the controls and equipment on that type of platform.

i. Figure 4-3 shows the III Corps gate strategy.

4-4. Live fire training requirements

a. General. All live fire training is conducted according to appropriate FMs, and the DA Pam 350-38 (STRAC). Ammunition forecasts will not exceed allocations outlined in DA Pamphlet 350-38.

b. Reference. DA Pam 350-38, and appropriate FM. Table 4-6 communicates collective gunnery requirements above squad-level.

c. Requirements. Weapon system proficiency is essential to accomplishing the Corps' mission. Constrained resources demand units use all available weapon simulation devices, such as the UCOFT, BATS, AGTS, TWGSS, PGS, MTS, AIMTEST/BUSHMATE subcal devices, and WEAPONEER to the fullest extent prior to actual weapons firing.

d. Table 4-6 identifies major systems gunnery requirements. While standards are prescribed, training strategies used to achieve the standards are at the MSC commander's discretion except as prescribed in this regulation.

e. Unit maneuver and gunnery training includes integration of all combat, combat support, and combat service support activities to achieve combined arms proficiency (for example, aviation, lethal and non-lethal fires, ADA, NBC, etc.).

f. References. The following list provides the applicable training publications for weapons and systems training personnel are:

(1) DA Pam 350-38, STRAC.
(2) FM 1-140, Helicopter Gunnery.
(3) FM 3-20.12. Tank Gunnery (Abrams)
(4) FM 30-23.1, Bradley Fighting Vehicle Gunnery.
(5) FM 17-12-1-1/2, Abrams Tank Gunnery.
(6) FM 23-1.
(7) FM 23-9, M16A1/A2 Rifle Marksmanship.
(8) FM 23-14, SAW, M249.
(9) FM 23-27, MK19, 40MM Grenade Machine Gun, MOD3.
(10) FM 23-31, 40MM Grenade Launcher, M203.
(11) FM 23-35, Combat Training with Pistols.
(12) FM 23-65, Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50HB, M2.
(13) FM 23-67, Machine Gun 7.62 M60.
(14) FM 23-90, 81MM Mortar.

h. Responsibilities. The POC is III Corps G3, Training.

4-5. Division Ready Brigade (DRB)

a. General. The DRB is a rapid reaction force capable of responding to contingencies and operational requirements. This is a recurring FORSCOM

requirement reflected on the LRTC. Details of the composition and response times for the DRB are contained in Fort Hood Regulation 525-5 and FORSCOM Reg 525-5 (C).

    b. The DRB may use tailored crew certification criteria. Division commanders have the responsibility to ensure that the DRB unit meets all III Corps and FORSCOM requirements for DRB certification.

    c. POC is III Corps G3 Operations.

4-6. Hand grenade usage in assault course and multi-use ranges

    a. General. Proper control and safety procedures while using hand grenades will allow soldiers to conduct training safely. Train soldiers to standard and safety will be inherent.   Employing live hand grenades during maneuver training on any assault course and multi-use range is not a III Corps requirement. However, it provides soldiers with demanding, realistic training. The training unit will perform a risk assessment, identify potential hazards, and implement effective controls. Following are the guidelines that commanders will adhere to in order to employ live hand grenades:

       (1) Approval and certification process.

         (a) The first Major General commander in the chain of command is the approving officer in the employment of live hand grenades. The DCG will be the approval authority for separate brigades. Authority cannot be delegated below Colonel level commanders.

         (b) The first Lieutenant Colonel commander in the chain of command will personally certify the training plan for the location where the hand grenade will be employed.

       (2) Soldier protection.

         (a) All personnel participating or observing will wear body armor, Kevlar® helmet, and hearing protection.

         (b) The throwing team (safety officer or noncommissioned officer (NCO) and thrower) must be protected at the throwing site and use only the approved and designated throwing site points.

         (c) No grenades will be thrown in bunker windows.

         (d) Soldiers will not throw live hand grenades after they enter the trench. Live grenades can only be employed in trench entry points approved by range safety.

         (e) Live grenades can only be employed in trench entry points approved by range safety.

         (f) Entry will not be allowed into bunkers or trenches if an observable or positive detonation of the grenade(s) has not occurred.

         (g) Damage to bunkers and/or trenches will be reported to Range Control. Repairs will be made during and/or after training. Range Control will inspect all repairs prior to the conduct of any follow on live fire event.

         (h) The commander will conduct a safety assessment if inclement weather or visibility changes occur during a live hand grenade exercise.

         (i) The safety person must have constant visibility of the grenade in order to perform his or her duties. In case of low or no visibility, when the safety person cannot see the grenade, practice grenades should be considered as part of risk controls.

       (3) Soldier training.

(a) The training unit will follow all range and safety guidelines to ensure the safe conduct of training. Schedule a range walk with Range Safety before the final plan is approved.

(b) Soldiers selected as grenade throwers will conduct individual qualification prior to participating in a live hand grenade exercise on an assault course.

(c) Soldiers will have thrown two live grenades in live bay training within the last 12 months.

(d) Soldiers will have negotiated the individual hand grenade qualification course using practice grenades within the last 6 months.

(e) Soldiers will be rehearsed in throwing the live grenade in environmental conditions (day or night) similar to the conditions during execution. If the personnel in the throwing team change between rehearsal and live fire, an additional rehearsal is required for the new team.

(f) All personnel (throwers, safety officers and NCOs) must be knowledgeable and proficient on grenade and safety precautions.

(g) Units will establish procedures for accountability, positive control, and handling of live grenades from issue, through movement to assault site, and subsequent employment.

(h) Units will establish procedures for the separation of live and practice grenades. At no time, will a soldier have live and practice grenades at the same time. Special emphasis must be given to the transition phases from throwing practice grenades to live grenades to ensure positive controls are in place to prevent mixing practice and live grenades.

(i) Units will conduct a "dropped grenade drill" demonstration for their soldiers using practice grenades prior to conducting live grenade operations. Each member of the throwing team (for example, throwers, and safety officer or NCOs) will rehearse, and then conduct a "dropped grenade drill" prior to the execution of any live hand grenade operations. Figure 4-2 offers a sample hand grenade safety/training checklist.

  b. References. AR 385-63 (Range Safety), DA Pamphlet, 350-38, DA Pamphlet 385-64, and FM 3-23.30 (Grenades and Pyrotechnic Symbols).

  c. Responsibility. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

4-7. Collective training requirements

  a. General. Table 4-4 identifies the collective training requirements above the crew-level. Collective training and evaluations are conducted according to applicable ARTEP manuals and DA Pam 350-38.

  b. Reference. AR 350-1, and FCR 350-50-1.

4-8. Combat training center (CTC)

  a. General. III Corps CTC programs consist of the Battle Command Training Program (BCTP), Brigade Command and Battle Staff Training (BCBST), the National Training Center (NTC), the Leader Training Program (LTP), and the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC).

  b. References. See Table 4-5.

  c. Requirements. Specific requirements and a brief description of each program follow:

(1) BCTP. Designed to train Corps and division-level staffs, and their subordinate unit commanders and staffs, the BCTP is the capstone collective training exercise.

(2) BCBST. BCBST is designed to train RC Combat Brigade and Battalion Staffs. The annual requirement consists of a five-day seminar and a three-day Multi Unit Training Asembly (MUTA) 5 CPX.

(3) JRTC. JRTC is designed to train light infantry battalions and mechanized infantry or armor companies in low- to middle-intensity conflicts. III Corps units occasionally get the opportunity to provide a heavy team to augment the rotational brigade, or provide other required rotational support. JRTC provides excellent small unit dismounted training.

(4) See Table 4-5 for a summary of requirements for each CTC.

(5) Responsibility. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

d. The NTC represents III Corps' most valuable training resource. We will continue our effort to resource maneuver units to conduct a TF EXEVAL prior to every NTC rotation. NTC rotations are preceded by an intensive individual- and collective-training preparation. NTC preparatory training is afforded the second highest priority of training resources available. Actual deployments have first priority. Preparation for a NTC rotation will include simulation exercises using DBST or similar models. These models should accommodate smoke and NBC defense play.

(1) Reference. FCR 350-50-1.

(2) Standards of proficiency. Within six months prior to a deployment for an NTC training rotation, units must achieve at least the levels of training excellence in (a) thru (o) below:

(a) Leader training. Rotational units are required to participate in the NTC LTP approximately 120 days prior to their scheduled rotation. Use of simulations and Tactical Exercise Without Troops (TEWTS) for an application of doctrine to terrain is recommended.

(b) Maintenance training. PMCS and repair parts supply in a tactical environment are key elements to maintenance. Units must deploy to the NTC prepared to perform effective maintenance operations throughout the rotation.

(c) Crew served weapons qualification. All personnel and crews must be qualified according to STRAC standards within six months prior to an NTC rotation. All tank crews qualified through TTVIII; all tank platoons qualified on TTXII; All Bradley crews qualified through BTVIII; all Bradley platoons qualified on BTXII**.** ARNG battalions will complete Table VIII within one year prior to their attendance at NTC.

(d) Conduct a brigade fire coordination exercise (FCX) to platoon leader level.

(e) Attack helicopter crews will:

(i) Complete qualification and gunnery within six months prior to deployment.

(ii) Complete refresher training on all weapon systems immediately before deployment.

(iii) Conduct mountain and desert flight technique briefings.

(f) MILES units will train on the installation, operation, troubleshooting, and maintenance of MILES within 90 days of deployment.

(g) Field sanitation. Conduct training and exercise battlefield and field sanitation at all levels prior to and during NTC rotations.

(h) CSS training. CSS units and applicable elements of the BCT will conduct training to support task forces through exercises at all levels within six months of deployment.

(i) Collective training. Units preparing for a NTC rotation will conduct the training in (i) through (v). This 20-week timeline provides a framework tailored to available resources as follows:

(i)   CCTT training: four weeks.

(ii)   NTC maneuver train-up: six weeks.

(iii) Level 1 gunnery: four weeks.

(iv) Pre-deployment training: four weeks.

(v)   Safety. Safety will be integrated into all aspects of training and preparation for the NTC. A risk assessment is required prior to each training event, and will be updated as conditions change. Risk assessments will be done down to platoon level.

(j) Army Airspace Command and Control (A2C2) Requirements. See FCR 350-50-1 (para 1-5 (10) and Appendix F) for specifics regarding air traffic control certification requirements.

(k) Fratricide. Review video tape #709861DA, TVT 20-988.

(l) Maneuver, field artillery, and attack helicopter battalion staffs will conduct a DBST density within six months of deployment to NTC.

(m) Media on the battlefield training is an integral part of all NTC rotations. Include media on the battlefield training in pre-deployment training. Contact your MSC Public Affairs Officer (PAO) for assistance and training packets/standards. Fort Hood Regulation 360-2 (Coordination with III Corps and Fort Hood Public Affairs Office Plans, Policies, and Operations) provides command PAO policy.

(n) Environmental awareness.   Integrate environment awareness into all aspects of training and preparation for NTC.

(o) Pyrotechnics and unexploded ordnance. Review the video tape 709919 entitled "Danger UXO" and video tape 707508 entitled "Pyrotechnics Beware". Also, complete individual soldiers tasks: 093-401-5000 (Identification of UXO), 093-403-5010 (Recognize ordnance by type), 093-404-5020 (Take immediate action based on confirmation of an Explosive hazard), and 093-403-5030 (Report an Explosive Hazard).

(3) Additional requirements.

(a) Units attending the NTC will strive to comply with the troop lists published in FCR 350-50-1. Likewise, units will use the NTC prepositioned fleet to the maximum extent possible. Follow the rule , "come as you are." FCR 350-50-1 states that "brigade-sized units are assigned a mission in a division's secondary effort." Exceptions will be considered for approval on a case-by-case basis and must be fully justified in the unit's rotation troop list. Justification must include the rationale, historical precendence, and cost in terms of money, numbers of rail cars, OPFOR, personnel, and observer/controller (O/C) augmentation.

(b) Units are responsibly for all O/C augmentation for their rotation. Exceptions will be made on a case by case basis using the request for relief (RFR) process outlined in Appendix D, section IV.

(c) Units will submit a troop list according to Figure 4-1. The timeline must be strictly followed.

(d) BCT commanders will brief the Commander, III Corps NLT 120 days prior to the start of a rotation on their training plan. This will be scheduled through the Division or post headquarters to the III Corps Command Group. The brigade commander and all battalion commanders will brief their Big Five tasks. In addition, the brigade commander and one battalion commander will address:

(i) Task organization.

(ii) Exceptions to the troop list.

(iii) Observer controller augmentees.

(iv) Timeline and milestones.

(v) Training calendar (to include maneuver and gunnery plans, use of TADSS, individual, leader, and staff training).

(vi) Maintenance.

(vii) Funding and OPTEMPO.

(viii) Rail car and line haul.

(ix) Personnel.

(x) Family support.

(xi) Soldier time off prior to and following the rotation.

(xii) Constraints and other issues.

(4) Responsibility. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

4-9. Situational training exercise (STX)

a. General. STX, also referred to as "lane training," is the most efficient means of collective maneuver training available for company-level and below. Table 4-3 lists recommended STX lanes that support the core tasks. Units will use these lanes progressively by echelon (platoon, company/team, task force) and domain (virtual, constructive, live) to achieve proficiency in their METL tasks. Commanders will maximize the use of this training technique.

b. References. TC 25-100 (Lanes Training).

c. Recommended STX Lanes. See Table 4-3.

d. Requirements.

(1) Use the next higher-level leader or Commander on the lane to evaluate the performance of the unit.

(2) A trained, doctrinally correct OPFOR is essential.

(3) Rehearsals and MILES devices are incorporated.

(4) Necessary ABCS systems are fully integrated.

(5) Refer to MTPs for additional information about planning, resourcing, and executing STXs. When not stated in the MTP, ensure training is conducted in all meteorological conditions, as well as NBC, limited visibility, and smoke environments.

4-10. Smoke operations and controlled burns

a. For the safety of personnel traveling on Fort Hood roads and living in the surrounding area, the following requirements exist for units conducting tactical smoke operations (with mechanical smoke generators) and/or controlled burns:

(1) Units are required to notify range control at least three weeks prior to the scheduled event.

(2) Units will not use smoke generators within 3 kilometers of the Fort Hood boundary.

(3) Units must be prepared to temporarily close roads in the training area if the generated smoke becomes a hazard to vehicular traffic.

(4) At least three weeks prior to a controlled burn, units will notify the Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Range Control, and the Fort Hood Fire Department.

(5) Range Control will notify the III Corps Public Affairs Office (PAO) of scheduled smoke operations and controlled burns.

(6) The PAO will notify the authorities in surrounding communities (that is, Killeen, Harker Heights, Copperas Cove, Gatesville, Nolanville, etc.) as appropriate.

b. Responsibility: The III Corps POC is III Corps G3 Training.

Table 4-3. Recommended situational training exercise (STX)

Platoon Core STX	Company/Team Core STX	Battalion/Task Force Core STX
Assault an Enemy Position: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Conduct Fire and Movement Assault an Enemy Position Conduct Overwatch/Support by Fire: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Conduct Tactical Road march Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Conduct Overwatch/Support by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Conduct a Platoon Defense: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Conduct Link Up Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Conduct a Platoon Defense Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Conduct an Attack by Fire: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Conduct Tactical Road march Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Conduct an Attack by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization	Attack by Fire: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Road march Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Movement Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Attack by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Support by Fire: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Road march Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Movement Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Support by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Defend a Company/Team Battle Position: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Defend a Company/Team Battle Position Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization	Attack a Moving Enemy: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Road march Bypass an Enemy Force Fight a Meeting Engagement Attack by Fire Assault Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Attack a Stationary Enemy: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Road march React to a Chemical Attack Breach Defended Obstacles Attack by Fire Assault Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Defend: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Occupy a Battle Position Conduct Passage of Lines Defend React to a Chemical Attack Counter Attack by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization *Continued on next page*

Table 4-3. Recommended situational training exercise (STX) (continued)

Platoon Core STX	Company/Team Core STX	Battalion/Task Force Core STX
Conduct Breech Operations: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Movement Conduct Tactical Road march Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Conduct Breech Force Operations Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization	Assault an Enemy Position: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Road march Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Movement Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Assault an Enemy Position Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization Breech an Obstacle: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Conduct Tactical Road march Conduct Passage of Lines Conduct Tactical Movement Execute Actions on Contact Conduct Fire and Movement Breech an Obstacle Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization	Defend: Conduct Assembly Area Activities Occupy a Battle Position Conduct Passage of Lines Defend React to a Chemical Attack Counter Attack by Fire Conduct Consolidation/Reorganization

Table 4-4. Collective training matrix

Task	Freq/Yr	Unit	Remarks
ARTEP (EXEVAL)	1 per yr 1 per 12-18 mo	Plt/Co/Bn Plt/Co/Bn	Pre-NTC Non-NTC
Tank/Bradley Live Fire	1per yr	Plt	TTXII/BTXII See Table 4-6
21st Cav Bde UTPLive Fire	1 per train up	Bn/Sqdn	HQA DCSOPS MSG Dated: April 96
FCX	NTC/train up	Plt/Bde	See para 4-8d
Dismounted Infantry Training/LFX	2 per yr 1 per yr	Dismounted Inf Sqds/ M2 Infantr Plts NG/USAR dismounted As part of a larger unit	DA Pam 350-38 DA Pam 350-38
EDRE	1 per yr	Bn/Separate Co	FHR 525-10

Legend:

ARTEP – Army Training and Evaluation Program   Mo – month
Bn – battalion   NG – national guard
Co – company   NTC – National Training Center
EDRE - emergency deployment readiness   Plt – platoon
exercise
EXEVAL – external evaluation   UTP – unit training plan
FCX – fire coordination exercise   USAR – United States Army reserve
LFX – live fire exercise   Yr – year

Table 4-5. Training activities

Program	Level of Cmd	Freq/yr	Description	Reference
BCTP	Corps/Div	1 per cmd tour	Phase I – seminar Phase II – warfighter Phase III – sustainment package	AR 350-50
BCBST	RC Bde/Bn	1 per yr	Phase 1 – seminar Phase II – CPX	AR 350-50
NTC	Bde/Bn	1 per cmd tour 1 per 36-48 mo RC	Home station training includes JANUS CPX, Bn force-on-force, and FORSCOM prerequisites	FCR 350-50-1
LTP	Bde/Bn	1 per NTC rotation	120 days prior to rotation	FCR350-50-1
JRTC	Bn/Co	As scheduled	Light FTX	FCR 250-50-2

Legend:

BCTP – battle command training program   Div – division
BCBST – brigade command and battle staff   JANUS – battle staff training program
training
Bde – brigade   JRTC – Joint Readiness Training Center
Bn – battalion   Mo – month
Cmd – command   NTC - National training center
CPX - command post exercise   RC – reserve component

Table 4-6 Major systems gunnery qualification requirements

System	TRC	Freq/Mo	Unit Minimum Standard	Remarks
M1/M1A1/M1A2 Tank	A	1 per 12 mo 1 per 12 mo 2 per 12 mo	85% qualification assigned crews 10/12 qualified Plts (tank bn) 7/9 qualified Plts (ACR) 4/6 qualified Plts (Div Cav) Crew sustainment	Table VIII * Table XII TT IV/TCPC
	B	1 per 12 mo 4 per 12 mo	85% qualification assigned round-up/out units. Crew sustainment	Table VIII* TT IV/TCPC
	C	1 per 24 mo 2 gunnery yr 1 maneuver yr	75% assigned NG crews qualified w/in 24 mo Crew sustainment Crew sustainment	Table VIII** TT IV/TCPC TT IV/TCPC
M2,BFV	A	2 per 12 mos 1 per 12 mos 4 per 12 mo	85% Qualification of assigned primary and Plt Ldr alt crews 75% Qualification of rifle platoons crew sustainment	Tables VIII Table XII BT II/BCPC
	B	1 per 12 mo 1 per 12 mo	85% qualification of assigned primary and Plt ldr alt crews RU/RO Crew sustainment	Tables VIII BCPC
	C	1 per 24 mo	50% qualification of assigned crews	Tables VIII
M3, CFV	A	2 per 12 mo 2 per 12 mo	85% Qualification of assigned crews 85 % qualification of sections	Tables VIII Table X
	B	1 per 12 mo	66% qualification of assigned crews	Tables VIII
	C	1 per 24 mo	50% qualification of assigned crews	Tables VIII
M2, BSFV	A	1 per 12 mo	66% qualification of assigned primary BSFV squads	Tables VIII, IXA, XA;
	C	1 per 24 mo	66% qualification of assigned primary BSFV squads	Tables VIII
M2, BFSV		1 per 12 mo	50% qualification of assigned crews	Tables VIII
AH 64 A/L	A	1 per 12 mo	85% qualification of assigned air crews	
	C	1 per 12 mo	85% qualification of assigned air crews	
UH-60, CH-47	A	1 per 12 mo	90% qualification of assigned M60D gunners	Tables X
	C	1 per 12 mo	90% qualification of assigned M60D gunners	Tables X
OH58D	A	1 per 12 mo	85% qualification of assigned aircrews	
	C	1 per 12 mo	85% qualification of assigned aircrews	
M109A6	A	2 per 12 mo	80% of all METL related fire missions to standard	Plt/btry/bn
	B	1 per 12 mo	80% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Ptl/btry/bn
	C	1 per 12 mo	80% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Ptl/btry/bn
MLRS	A	1 per 12 mo	80% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Btry/bn
	C	1 per 24 mo	80% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Btry
		1 per 48 mo	80% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Bn

Continued on next page

Table 4-6 Major systems gunnery qualification requirements (continued)

System	TRC	Freq/Mo	Unit Minimum Standard	Remarks
Avenger	A	1 per 3 mo 1 per 12 mo	90% qualification of assigned squads 90% qualification of assigned squads on M3P MG	
	C	1 per 3 mo 1 per 12 mo	70% qualification of assigned squads 70% qualification of assigned squads on M3P MG	
Stinger (MANPADS)	A C	1 per 12 mo 1 per 12 mo	90% qualificationof assigned teams 70% qualification of assigned teams	Table VIII
Patriot	A	1 per 12 mo	75% qualification of battle crews	80% asset protection
	C	1 per 12 mo	75% qualification of battle crews	80% asset protection
Mortars (120 mm)	A	2 per 12 mo	90% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	Co/Bn/FTX***
	B	1 per 12 mo	90% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	FTX****
	C	1 per 12 mo	90% of all METL-related fire missions to standard	SRTR

Legend:

ACR – Armored Cavalry Regiment   FTX – field training exercise
Alt – alternate   Ldr – leader
Bn – battalion   Mo – month
BC - Bradley Commander   METL – mission essential task list
BCPC - Bradley Crew Proficiency Course   MLRS – multiple launch rocket system
BFV – Bradley fighting vehicle   Plt – platoon(s)
Btry – battery   NG - National Guard
BSFV - Bradley Stinger Fighting Vehicle   SRTR– short range training round
BT – Bradley (gunnery) table   TC – Tank Commander
Cav – cavalry   TCPC – Tank Crew Proficiency Course
CFV- Cavalry Fighting Vehicle   TT – tank (gunnery) table
Co – company   W/i – within
Div - division

Notes:
* AC M1/M2/M3 crews shoot at least TT/BT VII semiannually, however stabilized TC-BC/GNR crews, once qualified (Table VIII), retain "qualified" status for one year and do not have to re-shoot Table VIII every 6 months.
** For NG units, a qualified crew is a TC/Gunner combination that has met Table VIII standards together within the last 24 months.
***AC 90% squad leaders, gunners and assistant gunners pass mortar gunnery exam. 90% section and squad leaders on FDC exam semiannually.
****90% squad leaders, gunners and assistant gunners pass mortar gunnery exam. 90% section and squad leaders on FDC exam annually.

Table 4-7. Summary of paladin artillery tables

Artillery Table	Focus of Training	Key Events	Training Location			
			C/R	LTA	MTA	CTC
Prerequisite Training	Individual common skills qualification	Common task and common skills evaluation	X	X		
Prerequisite Training	Individual MOS skills 1ualification	MOS evaluations of howitzer and FDC sections. Ammunition sections may also be assessed (not critical for conduct of AT).	X	X		
1	Section training	Howitzer section evaluation practice test, FDC practice written test, and safety certification training.	X	X		
2	Section certification	Howitzer section evaluation, FDC section evaluation, and safety certification testing.	X	X		
3	Section qualification	LFX (optional)			X	X
4	Platoon training	CPX, STX, and/or FTX	X	X	X	
5	Platoon certification	STX and FTX		X	X	
6	Platoon qualification	LFX			X	X
7	Battery training	CPX, STX, and FTX	X	X	X	
8	Battery certification	STX and FTX		X	X	
9	Battery qualification	LFX			X	X
10	Battalion training	CPX, STX, and FTX	X	X	X	
11	Battalion certification	FTX			X	X
12	Battalion qualification	LFX			X	X

Legend:
AT – annual training
CPX – command post exercise
C/R - classroom
CTC – combat training center
FDC – first digital corps
FTX - field training exercise
LFX – live fire exercise
LTA - local training area
MOS – military occupational speciality
MTA - maneuver training area
STX – situational training exercise

Figure 4-1. Combat training center (CTC) troop list cycle (180)
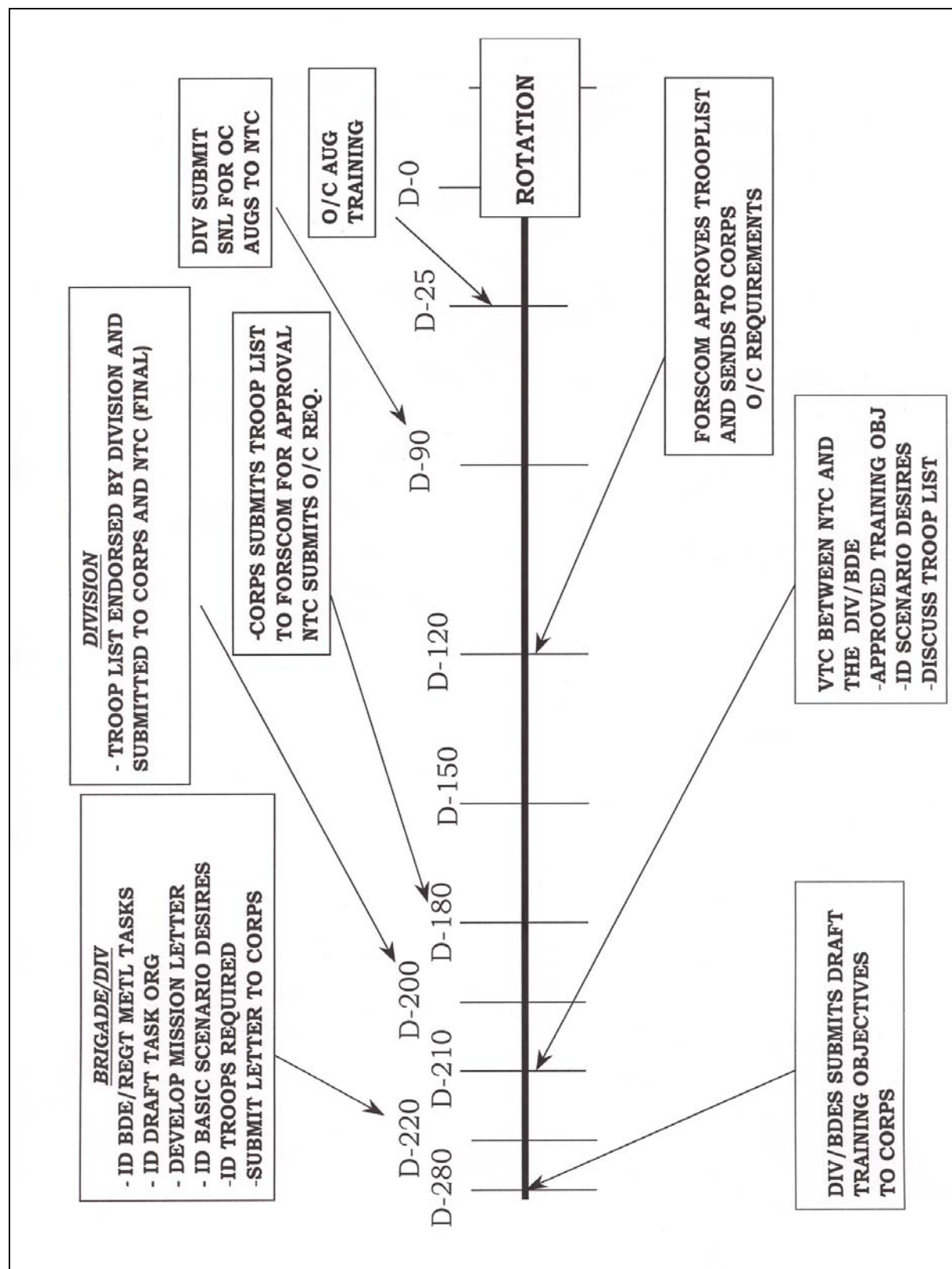
Figure 4-2. Sample hand grenade checklist

REQUESTED DATE/RANGE:

UNIT:

BATTALION COMMANDER
CERTIFICATION:

DIVISION COMMANDER
OR DEPUTY CORPS
COMMANDER APPROVAL:

* Signature means certification complete/approval.

Hand Grenade Checklist (1 of 2)

Requirements	GO	NO GO	REMARKS
Approval from the first 08 commander in the chain of command for the employment of hand grenades on assault or multi use ranges.			
The first O5 commander in the chain of command will personally certify the training plan for the location where the hand grenade will be employed.			
Schedule a range walk with Range Safety before the final plan is approved.			
The training unit will follow all range and safety guidelines to ensure the safe conduct of training.			
All personnel participating or observing will wear body armor, Kevlar helmet, and hearing protection.			
All personnel (throwers, safety officers/ NCOs) must be knowledgeable and proficient on grenade and safety precautions.			
Soldiers will be rehearsed in throwing the live grenade in environmental conditions (day or night) similar to the conditions during execution.			

Figure 4-2. Sample hand grenade checklist (continued)

Hand Grenade Checklist (2 of 2)

Requirements	GO	NO GO	REMARKS
Units will establish procedures for accountability, positive control, and handling of live grenades from issue, through movement to assault site, and subsequent employment.			
Units will establish procedures for the separation of live and practice grenades, and at no time will a soldier have live and practice grenades at the same time.			
Units will conduct a "dropped grenade drill" demonstration for their soldiers using practice grenades prior to conducting live grenade operations.			
Each member of the throwing team (throwers, and safety officers/NCOs) will rehearse, and then conduct a "dropped grenade drill" prior to the execution of any live hand grenade operations.			
The commander will conduct a safety re-assessment if inclement weather or visibility changes occur during the conduct of a live hand grenade range.			
The safety officer/NCO must have constant visibility of the grenade in order to perform his duties. In case of low visibility, using practice grenades should be considered.			

sample

Figure 4-3. Fort Hood gate strategy
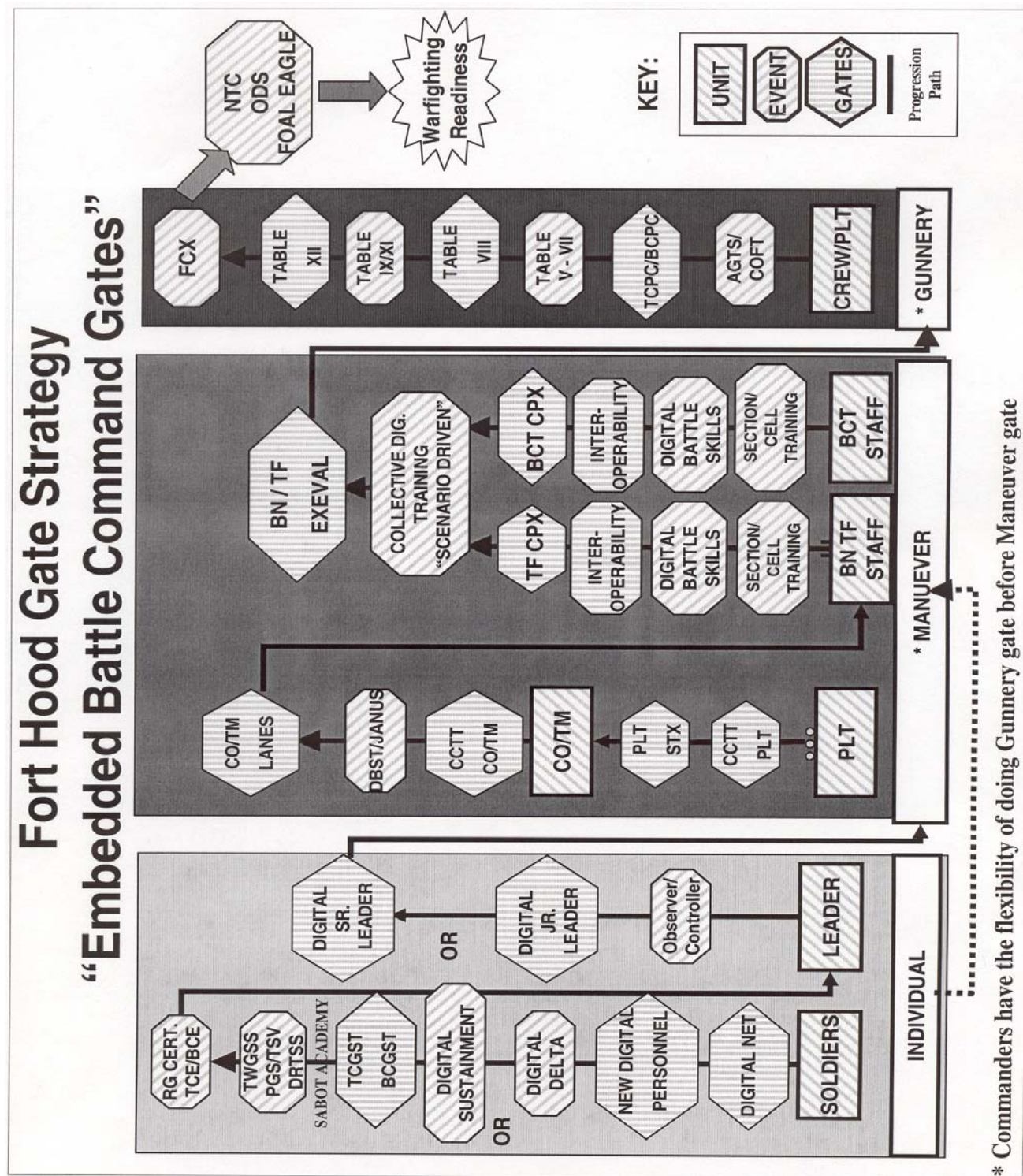
Chapter 5
Additional Training Programs

5-1. Expert infantrymen badge (EIB)
 a. The EIB is the mark of excellence for infantrymen. The intent of EIB training is to provide infantry commanders with the means to focus training, recognize exceptional individual and unit achievement, and build unit espirit-de-corps.
 b**.** Due to the high density of infantry soldiers at Fort Hood, testing is conducted once each year in each division.
 c. All infantry (11-series) officers, NCOs and soldiers, not possessing the EIB, will be encouraged to participate in scheduled EIB training to the fullest extent possible and be given the opportunity to test.
 d. References. United States Army Infantry Center (USAIC) Pamphlet 350-6 (and for Fort Hood units, the current Fort Hood EIB OPORD). See Table 6-1 for details.
 e. III Corps POC is III Corps G3 Training.

5-2. Expert field medical bagde (EFMB)
 a. The EFMB is the mark of excellence for AMEDD personnel. The objective of EFMB training is to have all Army medical personnel, who have not earned the EFMB, train to standards and strive to earn this award. The III Corps objectives are:
  (1) Ensure that all soldiers achieve and sustain a high level of medical and tactical proficiency year-round.
  (2) Provide all eligible soldiers the opportunity to compete for this EFMB annually.
 b. EFMB testing will be according to and TC 8-800. The Fort Hood EFMB is a three-phase program consisting of unit training, installation-level training, and the testing week.
  (1) Phase 1, Unit training. Commanders will conduct EFMB training for all 91 career management field (CMF) personnel throughout the year to maintain individual medic proficiency. Unit training will address all testable areas according to TC 8-800.
  (2) Phase 2, Installation level EFMB training.
   (a) All medical (91-series) NCOs and soldiers, not possessing the EFMB, will be encouraged to participate in scheduled EFMB training to the fullest extent possible.
   (b) The EFMB executive agent (13th COSCOM) will provide this training.
   (c) Fort Hood units will be tasked on a fair share basis to provide personnel and equipment to support this training.
  (3) Phase 3, EFMB testing week. All eligible personnel may compete for the badge. However, ineligible personnel, or soldiers who fail early test events may, at the discretion of the executive agent and according to the the III Corps OPORD, continue the test for training purposes.
  (4) Possession of the Combat Medical Badge (CMB) does not preclude award of the EFMB. Soldiers that have been awarded the CMB should be encouraged to train

and compete to earn the EFMB.

    d. EFMB testing will be conducted once each year by 13th COSCOM.

    e. References. AR 600-22-8 and TC 8-800. Fort Hood units should also use the current Fort Hood EFMB OPORD. See Table 6-1 for details.

    f. All III Corps installations will designate an executive agent to oversee the EFMB Program. For instance, at Fort Hood, 13th COSCOM serves as the installation EFMB executive agent.

    g. POC is III Corps Surgeon.

5-3. Taskings, testing, and new equipment training (NET)

    a. General. The intent of the tasking system is to receive, analyze, validate, and equitably distribute taskings and testing requirements throughout III Corps units. Appendix D contains the III Corps Tasking SOP. For additional information, see the references cited below.

    b. Taskings.

        (1) Reference FCR 350-12; Fort Hood Red Cycle SOP.

        (2) POC is ACofS, G3 Operations, Current Operations Division, AFZF-GT-PO.

    c. Test support.

        (1) III Corps support FORSCOM test requirements; the test agency publishes an outline test plan (OTP) indicating the test schedule, units tasked to support the test, and specific personnel and equipment requirements.

        (2) POC is III Corps, G3 Training and Support, Force Integration Division, AFZF-PTM-P.

    d. 21st Cav Bde (Air Cbt) NET. 21st Cav Bde (Air Cbt) does collective NET through the unit training plan (UTP) process.

5-4. Civil disturbance training

    a. General. III Corps provides forces to respond to civil disturbances according to the Civil Disturbance Plan (Garden Plot). Force package is a quick reaction force (QRF) composed of a brigade headquarters, a minimum of two battalions, and a support element with an alert response time of 24 hours by air or convoy.

    b. References.

        (1) FM 19-15 (Civil Disturbances).

        (2) AR 350-41.

        (3) DOD Civil Disturbance Plan (Garden Plot).

    c. Requirements.

        (1) The following training is required for individuals assigned to, or alerted for civil disturbance response:

            (a) Qualification with individual weapon in the last 12 months.

            (b) NBC mask confidence exercise/training in the last 12 months.

        (2) The following training is recommended:

            (a) Classes in the use of force, application of minimum force, riot control agents and munitions, search and seizure policies and procedures, and apprehension and detention procedures.

            (b) The legal considerations for civil disturbance response.

    d. POC is III Corps G3 Operations.

5-5. Wildland firefighting
    a. General.   III Corps units are tasked to fulfill requirements to assist the U.S. Forest Service in containing and eliminating wildland fires throughout the nation. Wildland fires are normally beyond the capacity of local or U.S. Forest Service resources. Alerted units will normally be trained and certified in firefighting procedures prior to deployment to the fire site. Upon deployment, units are OPCON to Commander, 5th Army.
    b. References.
        (1) FORSCOM Domestic Emergency Planning System (DEPS) Volume VII
        (2) CINCFOR Wildfire Firefighting Plan.
        (3) III Corps annual scheduling memorandum.
        (4) 5th Army wildland firefighting plan.
    c. Requirements for pre-deployment training. The U.S. Forest Service is required to train and certify all personnel prior to deployment. Training and certification will be conducted according to the U.S. Forest Service POI.
    d. POC is III Corps G3 Operations.

5-6. Military working dog (MWD) and explosive detection dog (EDD) training support
    a. General. The military EDD teams must have access to buildings on Fort Hood for the purpose of training, familiarization, and preparing for FORSCOM certification. The training of EDD teams should be conducted in the same or similar environments to which they are required to perform their duties. Additionally, the training of EDD teams in installation facilities increases public knowledge that the teams are used at Fort Hood. Random and designated inspections of facilities are also included in antiterrorism measures under force protection regulations.
    b. Policy. The units, activities, and organizations listed below and who occupy buildings and facilities on Fort Hood will make those buildings and facilities available to the MWD section for training and certification:
        (1) III Corps Headquarters.
        (2) Division Headquarters (1CD and 4ID).
        (3) 13th COSCOM Headquarters.
        (4) OTC Headquarters.
        (5) Troop unit and barracks areas.
        (5) DCA and troop morale facilities (for example, clubs, theaters, bowling alleys.)
        (6) Transit quarters and billets.
        (7) Medical facilities such as Darnall Army Community Hospital (DAC) or troop medical clinics.
        (8) Army and Air Force exchange facilityes (AAFES) facilities.
        (9) Commissaries.
        (10) Troop Motor Pools (TMPs).
        (11) Museums.
        (12) Airfield facilities.
        (13) Building 121.
        (14) Building 108.
        (15) Building 134.
        (16) Central Issue Facility (CIF).

c. Directorate of Logistics (DOL) facilities.

(1) Guidelines. The MWD section must make prior notification of and coordination with the facility or building manager. EDD training must be conducted at a time that will cause no or minimal disruption of work. The MWD team must rectify any damage or mess caused by the EDDs during the training. The immediate area in which the training is taking place must be evacuated. The entire building will not need to be evacuated unless the training aid is such that the Corps G1, safety Office recommends evacuation (for example, dynamite.) Compliance with applicable safety precautions and regulations must be strictly followed.

d. References:

(1) AR 190-12, Military Working Dogs.

(2) DA Pam 190-12, Military Working Dog Program.

(3) AR 525-13, Antiterrorism Force Protection (ATFP): Security of Personnel, Information, and Critical Resources.

(4) III Corps and Fort Hood OPLAN 98-10, Force Protection.

e. POC is III Corps Provost Marshall.

Chapter 6
Resources

6-1. General
Proper management of training resources is directly related to achieving and maintaining combat readiness. Training strategies must synchronize the employment of resources to gain the maximum training benefit.

6-2. Land and ranges

a. Training areas and range facilities are valuable resources requiring intense management. Joint usage of both land and airspace is absolutely crucial: III Corps cannot afford the luxury of doing otherwise. Training units must also minimize adverse impact on the environment.

b. Commanders of III Corps installations will establish formal procedures to manage land and ranges in a manner that facilitates effective allocation and training.

c. Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 provides a blueprint for land and range management.

d. Range Facility Management Support System (RFMSS). RFMSS is an automated tool designed to enhance the management of facilities located on an installation. RFMSS electronically transmits unit requests for training facilities to Range Control for approval and scheduling. RFMSS is currently fielded to battalion level.

e. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

6-3. Training ammunition

a. General. III Corps units will strive to minimize the difference between ammunition forecasts and expenditures.

b. Requirements.

(1) Proactive planning is a key element of training ammunition management. MSCs will prepare a fiscal year training ammunition requirements summary. The summary is based on weapons density (as reflected in unit's current MTOE) and DA Pam 350-38 training strategies for type weapon. III Corps MSCs will submit an annual ammunition requirement to their installation ammunition manager in December prior to the start of the next fiscal year. Units will not forecast more than their remaining fiscal year training ammunition authorizations. Forecasts are submitted monthly by units; forecasts have a 60 day lock-in, and reviewed by the installation ammunition manager. Class V CSS procedures are in Fort Hood Regulation 700-15, which outlines procedures for Fort Hood, and may be used at other III Corps installations.

(2) MSCs will identify excess authorizations as well as projected shortages. Excess authorizations may be returned to the installation ammunition manager for redistribution to those units experiencing shortages.

(3) FORSCOM provides installations with fiscal year authorizations during the fourth quarter of the preceding fiscal year.

   c. Responsibility.

(1) ACofS G3, Training and Support.

(a) Planning, allocating, and managing Class V (training).

(b) Allocates available training ammunition.

(c) Enforces training ammunition supply economy through proper forecasting procedures and management of fiscal year authorizations.

(d) Maintains staff supervision over MSC compliance with the Training Ammunition Management System (TAMS) and Training Ammunition Management Information System – revised (TAMIS-R) requirements.

(2) Commander, 13th COSCOM.

(a) Overall responsible for the management, operations, security, and quality assurance of the ASP.

(b) Approval authority for all unforecasted requests for training ammunition (4th Corps Materiel Management Center (4th CMMC)).

(3) MSC commanders.

(a) Accurately forecast the use of training ammunition through proper forecasting procedures and management of fiscal year authorizations.

(b) Ensures unit compliance with requirements of TAMS and TAMIS-R.

(c) Cross-level monthly forecasts, when necessary, to fill requirements within the organization.

(4) Director of Reserve Component Support. Overall manager for all ammunition training documents processed by Reserve units supported by Fort Hood.

   d. References:

(1) DA Pam 350-38, Fort Hood Regulation 700-15.

(2) AR 5-13 (Training Ammunition Management System).

(3) For Fort Hood Units, Fort Hood Regulation 700-15.

   e. POC is III Corps G3 Training.

6-4. Financial management

   a. Guidance. Resources are received and distributed at Fort Hood based on requirements forecasted in the command budget estimate (CBE). The CBE is normally

prepared in the April or May for the following program year and the outyear. In order to prepare the CBE, the FORSCOM commander publishes guidance pertaining to the financial management of training dollars in the FORSCOM Program Budget Guidance (PBG) for all FORSCOM installations. The III Corps Commanding General reviews FORSCOM's priorities and establishes III Corps training objectives and goals within those guidelines. Based on the Commanding General's guidelines, MSCs prepare and/or update a five-year training calendar which lists long-term training objectives.

   b. Training event cost. Based on the training objectives established above, Fort Hood MSCs begin their training management cycles. The training management cycle includes: the development of the METL; planning; execution; and assessment (reference FM 25-100). Financial management begins in the planning phase by identifying training resource requirements (manpower, facilities, equipment, fuel, etc.) and their associated costs. Those dollars equate to a training event cost. Total training event costs determine the budget requirements in the annual CBE. A monthly status of resources (SOR) (for example, expenditures and funding shortfalls) by training event is presented to the III Corps command group at the program budget advisory committee (PBAC).

   c. OPTEMPO. The relationship between the number of miles or hours that an item of equipment is operated and the dollars required to purchase the repair parts and petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) for that piece of equipment equates to the OPTEMPO. The OPTEMPO of an organization is the average annual miles and hours of operation for its major equipment systems (for example, tank, truck, helicopter, etc.).

   d. Resource management. MSCs will determine their total training event costs and then determine if the desired training is affordable based on funding received. If sufficient resources to finance their projected list of events is not received, then the training event list must be revised or an unfinanced requirement (UFR) identified. MSCs must budget for and fully finance their participation in III Corps-directed CPXs and FTXs.

   e. Home station training (HST) resource transfers. Moving HST dollars from MSCs to other program directors (for example, DOL, DOIM, DPW, etc.) constitute a mission-to-base operations (BASOPS) transfer. These types of transfers must have III Corps Command Group approval prior to executing. These mission to BASOPS resource transfers degrade MSCs' HST bases in future budget cycles, if not properly justified.

   f. General. Each MSC will develop and employ financial management systems that accurately capture training event costs. Full compliance with the regulation and local installation guidance is the standard.

   g. References. AR 350-1, AR 350-41, annual FORSCOM Program Budget Guidance (PBG), and local installation policies.

   h. All III Corps CPXs will be fully financed within MSCs' Home Station Training (HST) allocations according to the III Corps Commander's guidance.

   i. CTC rotations.

      (1) MSCs will develop NTC train-up plans that maximize the pay-off from resource dollars. Units must adhere to the troop list template as outlined in Appendix A of FCR 350-50-1. Costs that exceed the NTC dollar limitation from FORSCOM will be funded from the MSCs' HST funds.

(2) BCTP ramp-up and warfighter exercise (WFX) cost estimates are prepared by the III Corps G3/DPT Exercise Division and submitted to G3/DPT Resource Management Division for resourcing. Ramp-up costs are resourced from units' HST dollars. WFX costs are resourced with III Corps and division BCTP funds received from FORSCOM. Units will provide final cost reports (FCR) NLT 30 days after completion of exercise to G3/DPT-RMD. A consolidated III Corps FCR will be provided to FORSCOM.

   e. POC is AFZF-PTM-RM.

6-5. Training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS)
   a. Objective. The objective of training devices is to increase combat readiness by providing greater, more effective training opportunities while saving or avoiding training costs.

   b. General. The use of training devices economizes training, increases the training value of each OPTEMPO mile, increases readiness prior to the next training gate, and saves training dollars.

   c. References.
      (1) DA PAM 25-37, Index of Graphic Training Aids.
      (2) DA PAM 25-91, Visual Information Procedures.
      (3) DA PAM 350-9, Index and Description of Army Training Devices.
      (4) DA PAM 350-38, Standards in Weapons Training
      (5) DA PAM 350-100, Extension Training Materials Consolidated MOS Catalog.
   d. TADSS strategy.
      (1) TADSS integration for gunnery training. This TADSS strategy enables units to conduct the following training: Tank Table (TT) I through III, and Bradley Table (BT) I using AGTS, BATS, UCOFT, crew drills, and tracking boards. TADSS can also be used for TT IV/BT II using TWGSS/PGS, Scaled Ranges, and TSV. TADSS can also support TT V/BT V using TSV and DRTSS; TT VI using TWGSS, TSV, and DRTSS; TT XI/BT XI using TWGSS/PGS, AGTS-PAAR,CCTT, TSV and DRTSS.
         (a) Advanced Gunnery Training Simulator (AGTS)/Unit Conduct Of Fire Trainer (UCOFT): Used prior to gunnery tables to train crews in conduct of fire, crew drills, and weapon and system manipulation.
         (b) Scaled range: Used for "close-in" opportunity training and TT I-III/ BT I - IV CRAWL phase of gunnery training.
         (c) Phantom Run/Pilot Knob: Used to certify crews on TT IV and BT II – WALK phase of gunnery training.
         (d) TWGSS/PGS: Used to train crews on TT II, III, VI, XI and BT II and XI, provides visual and audio feedback and AAR support.
         (e) Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT): Used for platoon and company maneuver, fire planning, control , and distribution. Integrates artillery, air defense, engineer support and logistics.
      (2) TADSS integration for maneuver training. This TADSS strategy enables units to conduct: annual platoon STX/EXEVAL using CCTT before an STX with MILES; annual company STX/EXEVAL using CCTT before an STX with MILES; NTC and non-NTC year TF STX/EXEVAL using CCTT, JANUS, or MILES; task force and BCT

Command Post Exercise using JANUS or brigade battalion Simulation (BBS). Corps and Division War Fighter Exercise using Corps Battle Simulation (CBS).

      (a) CCTT): Used prior to platoon and company STXs. The CCTT facility contains 4-M1A1D, 4- M1A2, 20-M1A2 SEP, 26-M2/M3, 2-HMMWV, 2-FIST-V, 1-M113A3, 2-FOX, and 4 dismounted infantry simulators with 3 modules each, 10 AAR suites and 20 semi-automatic forces (SAF) workstations workstations. In addition to these simulators the CCTT has the following battlefield operating systems:

      (1) Fire support workstation.

      (2) Combat engineer workstaion.

      (3) Fire direction center.

      (4) Field artillery battalion TOC.

      (5) UMCP workstation

      (6) CTCP Workstation

      (7) TACP Workstation

      (b) The 10 AAR workstations are designed to conduct platoon size AARs, which can be combined to conduct either two company team or one task torce level AAR. There are 20 SAF workstations. The workstations create computer forces that shoot, move and commuicate and can kill and be killed by manned simulators as well as other SAF forces. SAF worksations create friendly and opposing force vehicles and equipment. There are also a number of training support packages (exercises) offered by the CCTT. These packages contain coordination papers, OPORD, Overlay.

      (c) JANUS: Used for battle focused simulation training for leader development at company and team level . Gives battalion and brigade commanders the capability to train battle synchronization.

      (d) MILES: Used for platoon, company, and battalion ot task force STXs and EXEVALs.

      (e) BBS: Used to train commanders and staff to increase operational readiness.

      (f) CBS: Used by commanders and staff to simulate combat, CS, and CSS of forces in simulated battles.

      (1) TADSS allocation, priority and requests.

      (a) These low density, high priority TADSS are allocated on the GSP as indicated.

      (b) Battalion sets of TWGSS, PGS, TSV are allocated as part of the GSP. Standard sets are:

      (i) Armor Battalion : 28 each TWGSS, 28 each TSV.

      (ii) Mechanized Battalion: 28 each PGS, 28 each TSV.

      (iii) Division, cavalry, squad: 18 each TWGSS, 14 each PGS, 18 each TSV.

      (iv) BSFV Battalion: 14 each PGS, 6 each TSV.

      (v)   Engineer Battalion: 14 each PGS, 6 each TSV.

      (vi) B-FIST Battalion: 9 each PGS, 6 each TSV.

      (2) Requests.

      (a) TADSS will be requested by submitting a request at the TADSS main warehouse (building 19306).   Requests will be prioritized and filled based upon GSP allocations, request submission date and availability of equipment. Conflicts will be resolved according to the TADSS priorities outlined below and Table 7-1.

(i)   Contingency deployment.
(ii) NTC train-up.
(iii) NET training.
(iv) Army tests and experiments.
(v) RC (during annual training periods).
(vi) Sustainment gunnery programs.
(vii) NCO Academy.
(b) NTC Train-up.
(i) Units preparing for a NTC rotation will receive priority on TADSS for the 20 weeks (not including the Christmas half day schedule, RC or annual training period [normally June], and Spring and Fall clean-up periods) immediately preceding the first inclusive day of their NTC rotation. This 20-week timeline provides a framework tailored to available resources.
(c) CCTT/JANUS/BCS. Schedules may be accessed via Fort Hood installation local area network (ILAN) by following these directories:
(i)   Public folders.
(ii) Fort Hood public folders.
(iii) III Corps public folders.
(iv) III Corps G3.
(v) Battle simulations schedules.
(vi) CCTT or JANUS or BCS.
(2) The site is scheduled through G3/S3 scheduling channels to the scheduler at the Battle Simulations Center. Table H-1 lists the telephone number. There are many occaions when opportunity training can be scheduled. However, units taking advantage of opportunity training are limited to off-the-shelf training exercises.
(3). TADSS lessons learned. Lessons learned during unit training need to be shared throughout III Corps to enhance training effectiveness and improve TADSS available to units. TADSS shortcomings or innovative training techniques can be forwarded to III Corps G-3 training at anytime. Additionally, these topics will be routinely incorporated into:
(a) SATBs/QTBs.
(b) Monthly land and range conferences.
(c) G3/S3 conferences.
(d) Master gunners conferences.

Table 6-1. (TADSS) gates and priorities

Device	Gate	Primary Use	Secondary Use
MILES	Will be used during all PLT/Co/task force NTC train-up FTXs	NTC train-up	Other training
CCTT	Each platoon and Co/team will successfully complete the Corps standard core maneuver tasks to MTP standard annually prior to conducting an STX or FTX	Maneuver platoon, company, team Green Week Simulation Training	Crew/section training Maneuver PLT/BN/task force Maneuver Co/team/BT/TT XI
TWGGS/PGS	Each crew will successfully complete II IV/BT II annually	TT IV/BT II	Crew training TT IV/BT II
Aimtest	Each platoon will successfully complete II XI annually	TTIX-XI	TT IV-VII
TSV	Each crew will successfully complete TT VIII/BT VIII annually	TT VIII BT VIII	TTIV, BT II TT V-VII BT V-VII TT & BT IX-XI
Priority for Issue	**First**	**Second**	**Third**
MILES	NTC train up	Green cycle training	Other training
CCTT	NTC train up/green cycle	Plt training Co/team green cycle training	Co/Team combined arms exercise
TWGGS/PGS	TT IV/BT II	TT XI/BT IV	Unit Training
Aimtest	TT IX-XI	TT V-VII	TTIV

<u>**Legend:**</u>
BN – battalion   FTX – field training exercise   STX – situational training exercise
BT – Bradley table   NTC – National Training Center   TT – tank table
Co – company   Plt – platoon

Table 6-2. Training aids, devices and simulators/simulations (TADSS) training support

TADSS	SOLDIER	CREW	LDR	SQUAD	PLT	CO/TRP/BTY	BDE/DIV	CORPS	GUNNERY	BOS MAN	BOS FS	BOS INT	BOS ADA	BOS M/CM/S	BOS LOG	BOS BTLCMD	SOURCE
AGES II			E	E	E	E				E							TSC
AGTS	E	E							E								UNIT
BBS		E	E	E	E	E	E	E		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	BSC
CBS		E	E	E	E	E	E	E		F	G	E	F	G	F	E	BSC
CCTT	E	E	E	E	E	E				E	E	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	E	BSC
FATS	G								G								89th MP
FIRE CMD +		E	E	G	E	E	E			G	G	E	G	E	E	E	BSC
FLIGHT SIM	E	E															FLT OPS
GUARDFIST II	G	G		F	G						G						TSC
JANUS		E	G	F	F	E	F	G		E	E	G	G	F	P	E	BSC
MILES	G	G	G	G	G				G	G	G		G				TSC
MTS	G	G		G	G					G	G		G				TSC
PGS	E	E		E	E					E	E						TSC
PRIME		E		E	E	F				E	E						RG CTL
SIMNET	G	G	G	E	G	G	G			G	G	G			F	G	BSC
TSFO	G	G		G							G						TSC
TSV	G	G	G	E					E	E							TSC
TWGSS	E	E	E	E					E	E							TSC
UCOFT	E	E		E					E	E							UNIT
WEAPONEER	G			G					G								UNIT/TSC

LEGEND:

SOURCE

TSC - TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER
BSC - BATTLE SIMULATIONS CENTER
RG CTL - RANGE CONTROL
TBD - TO BE DETERMINED

TRAINING EFFECTIVENESS

E - EXCELLENT
G - GOOD
F - FAIR

Chapter 7
Reserve Component (RC) Training

7-1. General
     a. III Corps participates in the FORSCOM AC and RC training association program according to FCR 350-2 and FCR 350-4. This program encompasses AC support to RC units through senior and peer mentorship functions and Title XI responsibilities for specified units. See Table 7-1 and 7-2.
     b. The AC and RC training association program is based on force generation to meet specific contingencies and is geographically oriented to the extent possible. This means that units mentored by III Corps are not necessarily aligned against a specific III Corps war plan, but are aligned for the purpose of III Corps providing a source for the sharing professional experience and coaching.
     c. The divisional teaming program, for which III Corps has the lead as the pilot program manger, is intended to provide cross-component training opportunities between the 1CD and the 49th Armored Division, and the 4ID and 40th Infantry Division. Through aggressive training management, all components will work together to set measurable goals and identify milestones, which will institutionalize our teaming program.

7-2. Training prioritization
     a. Priority 1: Based on the Army's force projection strategy, RC force support package (FSP), round-out (RO), and latest arrival date (LAD) of C+30 or less units (primarily CS/CSS organizations) are maintained at a heightened state of readiness for deployment with AC contingency forces. General Officer (GO) command, force support package (FSP), and RO units are associated with a Corps, Third Army, or the Army Signal Center (ASC). III Corps, Third Army, and ASC serve as senior mentors for these commands and assign comparable level elements within their organizations as peer mentor where appropriate. FSP units below GO command level and units with LAD of C+30 or less are associated with a training support brigade (TSB) designated by the Continental U.S. Army (CONUSA).
     b. Priority 2: Enhanced brigades are associated with AC divisions or installations for senior mentorship and with AC brigades for peer mentorship. Divisions serving as senior mentor assign specific brigades within the division to serve as peer mentor for the enhanced brigade.
     c. Priority 3: Army National Guard Divisions are associated with corps for senior mentorship and with AC divisions or installations for peer mentorship.
     d. Priority 4: Strategic reserve brigades are associated with AC divisions or installations for senior mentorship and with AC brigades for peer mentorship.

7-3. Responsibilities
     a. Senior mentors provide associated RC unit commanders an experienced and dedicated higher-level base for leadership and advice on training matters and perform assigned training management functions. Senior mentorship may not be delegated. Senior mentors will:
          (1) Execute AC commanders' responsibilities required by §1131 of the Army National Guard Combat Readiness Reform Act (ANGCRRA) for associated FSP

GO commands (includes lower level units in the GO peacetime chain of command), roundout units, and enhanced brigades. Under this legislation, commanders of associated AC units are required to:

(a) Approve training programs. RC unit commanders present their yearly training plan (YTP) to the peacetime chain of command, CONUSA/TSB, and senior mentor, where assigned. A yearly training brief (YTB) is the standard procedure to accomplish this. Senior mentors will approve the YTP for FSP GO commands, round out (RO) units, and enhanced brigades. FSP non-GO commands, LAD C+30 or less, ARNG divisions, and strategic brigades YTPs will be approved by CONUSA/TSB.

(b) Review readiness reports.

(c) Assess manpower, equipment and training resources.

(d) Validate compatibility with AC.

(2) Approve METL for FSP GO commands (includes lower level units in the GO peacetime chain of command), RO units, and enhanced brigades. Senior mentors and commanders of associated RC units should develop agreement on METL supporting tasks to be trained and sustained each training year. See Figure 7-1.

(3) Serve as higher headquarters for ARNG division BCTP and coordinate hand off of this function to the CONUSA once capabilities are in place.

(4) Provide opportunities for enhanced brigades to participate in BCTP rotations with the AC associate.

(5) Assess enhanced brigade training proficiency for CTC rotations, with input from CONUSA, according to FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 350-2.

(6) Provide higher headquarters cell for enhanced brigade BCBST exercises.

b. Peer mentors provide like-sized RC unit commanders with a horizontal source of information and experience in implementing training requirements, attaining goals, and resolving problems. Peer mentors will:

(1)   Provide advice and recommendations on training matters.

(2) Execute mentorship functions as assigned.

(3) Help assess enhanced brigade training proficiency for CTC rotations.

c. Associated RC units.

(1) Develop and coordinate AC support requirements early.

(2) Submit YTP and METL to associated AC unit for review and approval. RC commanders provide a YTB to the RC chain of command, CONUSA, and associated AC commander. ARNG divisions will provide YTBs to the RC chain of command and CONUSA.

(3) Provide Unit Status Report (USR) data to associated AC unit for review.

d. ACofS, Reserve Affairs.

(1) Function as land manager for RC units conducting training at Fort Hood.

(2) Serve as POC for Fort Hood RC training and coordinate RC administrative and logistical support.

(3) Provide a liaison between the AC unit and the higher levels of RC chains of command, CONUSA, and FORSCOM.

7-4.   Funded activities

Designated operation, maintenance, Army (OMA) funding is the primary appropriation used to resource the AC/RC training association program. These funds are specifically identified for AC unit support of associated RC units and are separate from the AC

unit's OMA mission accounts. Activities that are supported by the AC/RC training association OMA account are:

a. Visits by AC associate to RC units to perform senior and peer mentorship functions.

b. Incremental costs (for example, POL, expendable supplies, and repair parts) incurred by the AC associate units in use of their equipment directly attributed to support have associated RC units, not including fair wear or equipment depreciation.

7-5 Triennial reserve component (RC) mobilization conference

a. General. Fort Hood is required to provide mobilization information guidance to RC units identified in the mobilization planning and execution system (MPES) to mobilize through Fort Hood.

b. References. Fort Hood Mobilization Packet.

c. Purpose. To provide information pertaining to administrative, personnel, logistical support, billeting, facilities, security, and training in support of mobilization planning and operations.

d. Program.

(1) RC units identified by MPES will report to Fort Hood every three years as designated.

(2) Representatives from each of the installation agencies responsible for the mobilization process will be required to provide mobilization information to the RC units that will assist the units in the preparation and planning for mobilization.

e. Requirements. Fort Hood will conduct a RC mobilization conference every three years.

f. Responsibility. POC for this conference is the ACofS, Reserve Affairs

Table 7-1. III Corps active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) peer mentor and senior mentor association

RC Unit*	Location	AC peer mentor*	AC senior mentor*	Note
35 IN Div (M)	Ft Leavenworth, KS	Ft Riley, KS	III Corps	
40 IN Div (M)	Long Beach, CA	4ID (M)	III Corps	
49 AR Div	Austin, TX	1CD	III Corps	
45 IN Bde	Edmond, OK	3 Bde, 1CD	1CD	Enhanced Bde
116 AR Bde	Boise, ID	3 Bde, 4ID (M)	4ID (M)	Enhanced Bde
115 AR Bde	Tupelo, MS	2 Bde, 1CD	1CD	Enhanced Bde
218 IN Bde (M)	Newberry, SC	1 Bde, 1IN Div (M)	Ft Riley	Enhanced Bde
256 IN Bde (M)	Lafayette, LA	2 Bde, 4ID (M)	4ID (M)	Enhanced Bde
278 AR Cav Regt	Knoxville, TN	3 AR Cav Regt	Ft Carson	Enhanced Bde
31 AR Bde	Northport, AL	3 Bde, 1 AR Div	Ft Riley	
420 En Bde	Bryan, TX	III Corps	III Corps	FSP GO Cmd
1 AR Det, Div RTOC	Jackson, MS	HHC, 1CD	1CD	Div RO
4 AR Det, Div RTOC	Casper, WY	HHC, 1CD	1CD	Div RO
7-6 AV Bn AH-64	Conroe, TX	1 Avn Bde	1CD	Div RO

Legend:

AL – Alabama
AV – aviation
Bde – brigade
Bn – battalion
CA – California
Cmd - command
ID – Idaho
Ft – Fort
FSP – force support package
GO – general officer
KS – Kansas
LA – Louisiana
MS – Mississippi
OK – Oklahoma
RO - round out
SC – South Carolina
TX – Texas
TN – Tennessee
WY – Wyoming

Notes:
*Unit definitions appear in the glossary

Table 7-2. III Corps active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) associations

RC unit category	Section II31, Title XI Support	YTP Approval	METL Approval
FSP GO Cmds and FSP units in peacetime chain	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor
Enhanced separate brigades	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor
Roundout (AC Div)	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor	AC senior mentor
FSP, except GO Cmds	CONUSA/TSB	CONUSA/TSB	RC chain of cmd
LAD of C+30 or less	CONUSA/TSB	CONUSA/TSB	RC chain of cmd
ARNG Div	N/A	RC chain of cmd	RC chain of cmd
Strategic Res Bdes	N/A	RC chain of cmd	RC chain of cmd
Other MTOE unites	N/A	RC chain of cmd	RC chain of cmd
TDA organizations	N/A	RC chain of cmd	RC chain of cmd

Legend:

AC – active components
Bde - brigade
Cmds - commands
CONUSA – Continental United States
Div - division
FSP – force support package
GO – general officer
LAD - latest arrival date
METL – mission essential task list
MTOE - modified table of organization and equipment
RC – reserve component
Res — reserve
TDA – table of distribution and allowance
TSB – training support brigade
YTP – yearly training plan

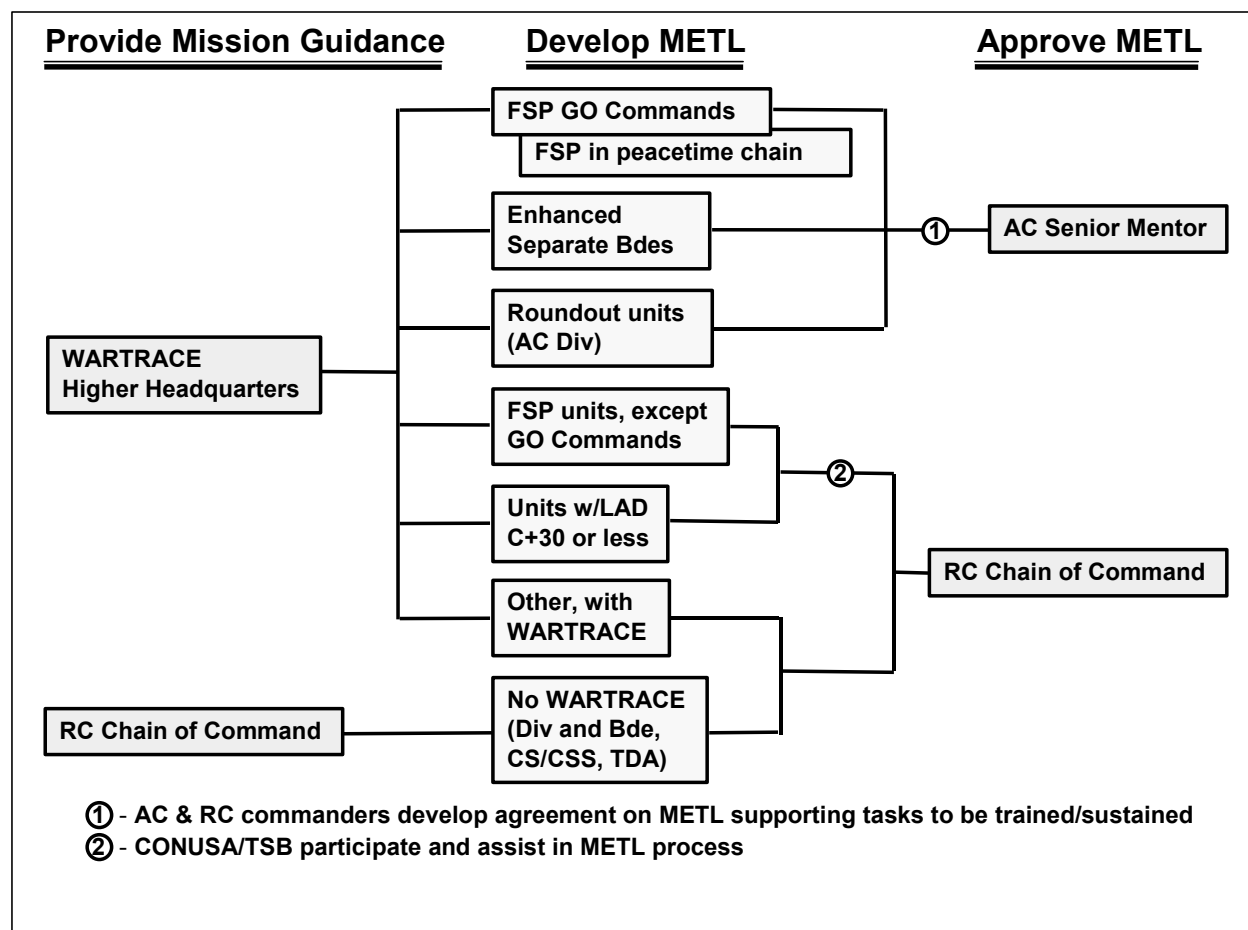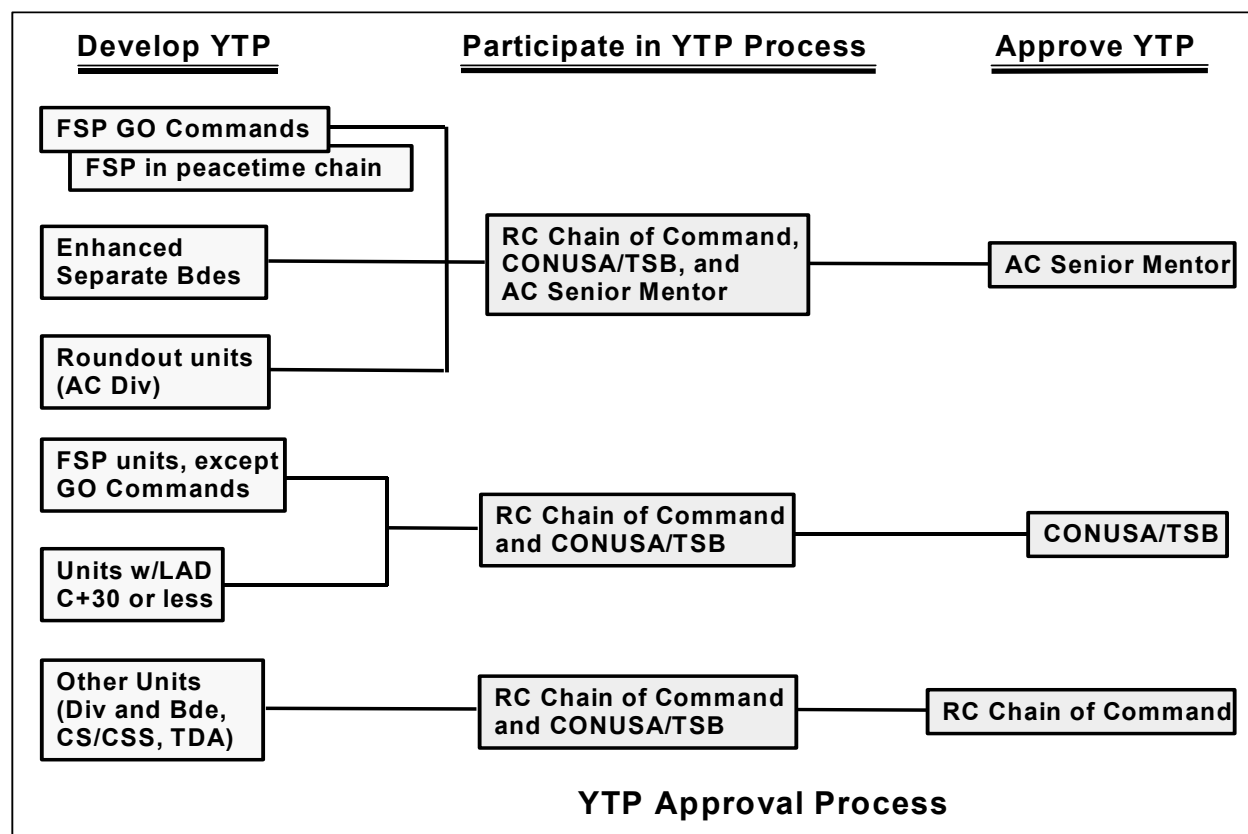**Figure 7-1. Mission essential task list (METL) approval process**

Provide Mission Guidance	Develop METL	Approve METL

FSP GO Commands

FSP in peacetime chain

Enhanced
Separate Bdes

Roundout units
(AC Div)

WARTRACE
Higher Headquarters

① AC Senior Mentor

FSP units, except
GO Commands

Units w/LAD
C+30 or less

②

RC Chain of Command

Other, with
WARTRACE

RC Chain of Command

No WARTRACE
(Div and Bde,
CS/CSS, TDA)

① - **AC & RC commanders develop agreement on METL supporting tasks to be trained/sustained**
② - **CONUSA/TSB participate and assist in METL process**

Figure 7-2. Yearly training plan (YTP) approval process

Develop YTP	Participate in YTP Process	Approve YTP
FSP GO Commands	RC Chain of Command, CONUSA/TSB, and AC Senior Mentor	AC Senior Mentor
FSP in peacetime chain		
Enhanced Separate Bdes		
Roundout units (AC Div)		
FSP units, except GO Commands	RC Chain of Command and CONUSA/TSB	CONUSA/TSB
Units w/LAD C+30 or less		
Other Units (Div and Bde, CS/CSS, TDA)	RC Chain of Command and CONUSA/TSB	RC Chain of Command

YTP Approval Process

Chapter 8
Proponent Training

8-1. General
This chapter provides training guidance as it relates to specific functional area requirements. These unique training requirements emerge as a function of low-density MOS personnel, diverse and highly specialized mission requirements (for example, air and rail-loading), and high personnel turnover. The ACofS, G3 will identify resource requirements for contracted training through the command budget planning process.

8-2. ACofS, G1, personnel proponent programs
    a. Personnel training programs offered by the ACofS, G1, are available to all III Corps units (AC and RC), and individuals within III Corps requiring special training.
    b. Personnel training programs include:
        (1) Military safety officer or NCO (AR 385-10).
        (2) Defensive driver (AR 385-55).
        (3) Hazardous communications (CFR 1910.1200).
        (4) Equal opportunity (AR 600-20).
        (5) Sexual harassment (AR 600-20).
        (6) Leadership growth.
        (7) Motorcycle safety (AR 385-55).
        (8) Safety risk management (AR 385-10).
    c.   Adjutant General proponent program:
        (1) Mail clerks (AR 25-1 [Army Information Management]).
        (2) POC is the Fort Hood Adjutant General.

8-3. ACofS, G2, intelligence proponent programs
    a. Intelligence training programs offered by the ACofS, G2 are available to all III Corps units (AC and RC), and individuals within the III Corps requiring special training except as indicated in paragraph 8-3 (b2) below.
    b. ACofS, G2, intelligence programs include:
        (1) Intelligence contingency readiness center (ICRC) training programs:
            (a) Voice intercept operator.
            (b) Transcription.
            (c) Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) systems.
            (d) Foreign language (MI linguists only).
            (e) All Source Analysis System (ASAS) operator.
        (2) The G2, Counterintelligence Division. (CISD) provides training in support of the III Corps and Garrison staff, MSCs, and tenant units having an intra-service support agreement:
            (a) Security managers (AR 380-5).
            (b) SAEDA (AR 381-12).
            (c) Intelligence oversight (AR 381-10) for MI units.
            (d) Anti terrorist briefings.

8-4. ACofS, G3, proponent programs

    a. Low-density training programs offered by the ACofS, G3, are available to all III Corps units (AC and RC), and individuals within the Corps requiring special training.

    b. While many of the special interest training programs are described in detail in Chapter 6, other low-density programs include:

       (1) TDY and return schools (AR 351-1, Individual Military Education and Training).

       (2) MTTs (AR 351-1).

       (3) III Corps troop schools (AR 350-41, Chap 8; Fort Hood Regulation 350-7)

       (4) Joint planning (AFSC Pub 1).

       (5) Hazardous cargo (Fort Hood Regulation 525-10).

       (6) Air load simulator (Fort Hood Pamphlet 350-18).

       (7) NBC defense (AR 350-41, Chapter 11 and Fort Hood Regulation 350-7).

       (8) DL.

       (9) Higher education.

       (10) Some digital training (IMETS, TIMS, DTSS).

8-5. ACofS, G4, Directorate of Logistics (DOL), Directorate of Public Works (DPW) proponent programs

    a. Logistics training programs offered by the III Corps Troop School, ACofS, G3, ACofS, G4, and Directors of DOL and DPW are available to all III Corps units (AC and RC), and individuals within III Corps requiring special training.

    b. Logistics programs include:

     (1) Air movement training (AR 70-1)

     (2) 463-L pallet system training (Fort Hood Regulation 525-10).

     (3) Army oil analysis training (AR 750-1, para. 4-36).

     (4) TMDE calibration (AR 750-43, Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Program).

     (5) Rail loading (Fort Hood Regulation 525-10).

     (6) Self-help, DPW R&U course (Fort Hood Regulation 420-27).

     (7) HAZMAT handling.

     (8) MCS.

     (9) Drivers' training and testing (AR 600-55, AR 385-55, and AR 190-5).

     (10) Environmental management (AR 200-1; see Chap 10).

     (11) Motor pool operations and management   (AR 350-41, para. 8-2e(3).

     (12) Generator operator (AR 350-41, para. 8-2e(4)).

     (13) Fuel handlers. (AR 350-41, para 8-2e(5)).

     (14) Unit supply. (AR 350-41, para 8-2e(9)).

     (15) Unit supply operations and management (AR 350-41, para 8-2e(10)).

     (16) Unit armour (AR 350-41, para 8-2e(11)).

     (17) ULLS-G, PLL/TAMMS (AR 350-41, para 8-2e).

     (18) Unit Level Logistics System – Aviation.

       (a) Crew chiefs.

       (b) Production and quality control.

       (c) Technical supply (AR 350-41, para 8-2e).

     (19) Master driver (Fort Hood Regulation 350-7).

8-6. ACofS, G5, civil affairs proponent programs
    a. The ACofS, G5 will provide the following programs and products as needed:
       (1) Country briefings and information on specific countries and regions for deploying or interested units.
       (2) Professional development classes focusing on civil affairs and civil military operational topics.
    b. The MSC G5 sections should contact the III Corps ACofS, G5 section for scheduling.

8-7. ACofS, G6, proponent programs
    a. Classes offered by the AcofS, G6 include:
       (1) Advanced Tactical Network Training.
       (2) FBCB2 Training.
       (3) Integrated System Control (ISYSCON) Staff User's Course.
       (4) (MSTAT) Course.
       (5) (NTDR) Course.
       (6) S6 Tactical Network Leaders Seminar.
       (7) Network Management Course.
    b. Contact G6 for more information and scheduling of these courses.

8-8. Staff Judge Advocate (SJA) proponent programs
    a. Legal affairs training programs offered by the SJA are available to all III Corps units (AC and RC) and individuals within the Corps requiring special training.
    b. Legal training programs include:
       (1) Legal administrator (AR 351-1).
       (2) Unit claims investigations (Fort Hood Regulation 27-3, Convoy Maneuver Claims Procedures).
       (3) Article 139, claims(AR 27-20).
       (4) Reports of survey (AR 735-5, Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability).
       (5) Line of duty investigations (AR 600-8-1, Army Casualty Operations/Assistance/Insurance.)
       (6) Unit tax adviser (AR 27-3, The Army Legal Assistance Program).
       (7) Personal affairs and estate planning (AR 27-3).
       (8) Ethics (JER, and DODD 5500.7, Standards of Conduct).
       (9) Article 32 investigations (MCM, 1998).
       (10) AR 15-6 investigations (AR 15-6, Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers).
       (11) Summary courts-martial (UCMJ, 1998).
       (12) Law of war (DOD 5100.77, AR 350-41, paragraph 14-4, and Fort Hood Regulation 27-2, III Corps Law of War Program).
       (13) Homosexual Conduct Policy (10 USC 654d, AR 600-20, paragraph 4-19g).

8-9. Religious support proponent programs
    a. References. AR 165-1 (Chaplain Activities in the United States Army), FM 16-1 (Religious Support Doctrine for the Chaplian and Chaplain Assistant).

b. Responsibilities.

(1) The III Corps Chaplain will:

(a) Provide unit ministry team (UMT) professional development training according to AR 165-1.

(b) Monitor and evaluate UMT training through the quarterly training management review (QTMR) process.

(c) Provide guidance and the process for preparation of the commanders master religious program (CMRP) each fiscal year.

(2) MSC Chaplains are responsible for:

(a) The collective training of UMTs throughout their commands for MOS 56A and MOS 71M.

(b) Training preparation and staffing of the CMRP at all levels according to commander's guidance.

(c) Coordinating a QTB with the MSC commander on the religious support mission and CMRP.

(3) UMT professional training.

(a) Family life ministry.

(b) Suicide awareness and prevention.

(c) Multi-cultural ministry.

(d) Homiletics.

(e) Spiritual development and formation.

(f) Stress management and counseling.

(g) Ethics.

(h) Religious education.

(i) Ministry in a pluralistic society.

(4) UMT leadership training.

(a) UMT leader development.

(b) UMT mentorship.

(c) Lay/parish development.

(d) Religious support doctrine.

(e) Chaplain funds management.

(f) Critical incident stress debriefing.

(g) Violence and crisis intervention ministry.

(h) Moral leadership training.

(5) UMT combat or battle skills.

(a) Combat stress management.

(b) Ministry in operations other than war (OOTW).

(c) Battle tracking.

(d) Aid station ministry.

(e) METL battle staff task development.

(f) BCTP training events.

(g) Combat lifesaver certification.

8-10. Directorate of Community Activity (DCA) proponent programs

a. Family Advocacy Program (FAP). The information contained in these paragraphs will provide procedures for implementation of annual education for military personnel on

the family dynamics of spouse and child abuse, availability of treatment services, and the Army's policies regarding family violence.

(1) Unit commanders will ensure their personnel complete annual spouse and child abuse prevention training according to AR 608-18, paragraph 3-2c. Unit commanders may accomplish this training by contacting the FAP training section as listed in Table H-1 to schedule a FAP trainer.

(2) The installation FAP manager will establish an educational program for the prevention of spouse and child abuse according to the provisions of AR 608-18.

(3) Other FAP training includes community education programs, commander education programs, and education for professionals programs, parent education programs, and safety education programs for children, stress management, and conflict management.

(4) Additionally, spouse and child abuse intervention consists of a direct services and treatment program, which is run by the Department of Social Work, DACH. Commanders may call the Department of Social Work as listed in Table H-1 to schedule appropriate treatment pertaining to spouse and/or child abuse.

b. Command financial specialist program (CFSP).

(1) General. CFSP is a command program designed to provide commanders a mechanism through which education, training, counseling and referral procedures can be established in their units to promote sound financial practices, personal integrity, and responsibility. The CFSP is comprehensive and offers soldiers education, guidance and assistance in the Army Community Services (ACS) program areas of consumer affairs and financial assistance program, Army emergency relief and FAP.

(2) Program.

(a) A Command Financial Specialist (CFS) will be appointed for each battalion-size element.

(b) The CFS will receive initial 80 hours of training, and attend periodic sustainment training.

(c) CFS duties:

(i) Establish, organize and administer the unit CFS program.

(ii) Provide budget counseling.

(iii) Screen AER referrals.

(iv) Present financial readiness and consumer training.

(v) Assist unit commanders in the emphasis on prevention and education rather than crises management.

(vi) CFS will be his or her *sole duty*.

(3) Commander's will provide each CFS a dedicated office and computer.

c. Army Family Team Building (AFTB)

(1) The mission of AFTB is not to replace family support groups, but to augment the family support group mission.

(2) AFTB is a series of 41 classes which can assist commanders to improve the overall readiness of the force. Courses promote personal and family readiness.

8-11. Dental proficiency proponent programs

a. General. USA DENTAC offers dental medical proficiency training (DMPT) for all AMEDD enlisted soldiers stationed at Fort Hood with primary MOS 91E.

b. Reference. FCR 350-1 and III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 40-2 (FORSCOM AMEDD Personnel Support of Fort Hood MEDDAC/DENTAC).

c. Purpose. To provide a formal sustainment training program in clinical dentistry for the dental specialists (MOS 91E) in 1st Medical Group, 1CD and 4ID. This is training that cannot be readily taught and evaluated by the parent organization.

d. Program. This is a 60-day training program conducted at the Dental Clinic. Soldiers attending this program will receive training on six objectives: Attain proficiency in sterilization procedures and infection control, radiology techniques and film processing, general dentistry and oral surgery assisting procedures, clinic management procedures (records management, daily reports, safety procedures, OSHA standards, etc.), and the successful completion of intravenous (IV) and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification. While in the program, soldiers will be graded based on the AMEDD systematic modular approach to realistic training (ASMART) manual. The ASMART is the AMEDD's CONUS standardized method to sustain soldier proficiency in medical MOS skills when training at medical treatment facilities (MTFs). The FORSCOM directed that table of organization and equipment (TOE) AMEDD AC soldiers perform up to 90 days of medical proficiency training. Health Services Command directed that ASMART be the sustainment training tool for all enlisted medical proficiency training conducted at CONUS MTFs.

e. Requirement. Soldiers in MOS 91E should attend DMPT once a year.

f. Responsibility. Fort Hood POC for allocations is III Corps Surgeon Office.

8-12. Public affairs proponent programs

a. Public affairs training programs offered by III Corps PAO are available to all III Corps units, both AC and RC, individuals, and "stringers" within the Corps requiring training.

b. Reference. III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 360-4 (Community Relations), FM 1-51) and FM 46-1 (Public Affairs Operations).

c. Public affairs training programs include:

(1) PAO as additional duty training.

(2) Pre-deployment briefings for soldiers and families.

(3) Media on the battlefield training (that is, NTC preparation).

d. Responsibility. POC for all public affairs training is AFZF-PO.

8-13. Medical proficiency proponent programs

a. MPT.

(1) Training requirement. MPT is required by FCR 350-1 for all enlisted AMEDD personnel assigned to TO&E units on Fort Hood.

(2) Frequency: 30-60 days annually.

(3) Training resources. MEDDAC provides the required training resources.

(4) Description. All enlisted personnel organic to divisions, separate brigades, or separate medical units with an MOS in the AMEDD CMF, must be placed in temporary duty with the local medical treatment facility for MOS proficiency and clinical training annually. The medical proficiency training program consists of formal didactic instruction and skills practicum followed by rotations in appropriate clinical area(s) throughout the hospital.

(5) POC for medical proficiency training is Division of Readiness Education, Training, and Security, MEDDAC.

b. Combat lifesaver training:

(1) Description. The combat lifesaver program provides non-medical soldier training to provide emergency medical care as a secondary mission.

(a) The training consists of a correspondence course followed by 5 days of hands-on instruction

(b) III Corps units will use the task, conditions, and standards published in the combat lifesaver training guide published by the Corps Surgeon for the hands-on portion of training.

(c) Combat lifesavers will be recommended for certification by the unit medical officer, and certified by the first lieutenant colonel in the chain of command.

(2) Training requirement. Each squad, crew, team or equivalent will have one soldier trained as a combat lifesaver.

(3) Frequency. Initial training, then annual rectification.

(4) POC is the III Corps Surgeon.

8-14. Inspector General (IG) proponent programs

a. General. The IG has two requirements for commanders of units; while these are not training events, they are recurring requirements for commanders. They are the initial command inspection and the command climate survey.

b. Initial command inspection:

(1) The initial command inspection is conducted within 90 days from the date of assumption of command for company commanders and within 90-120 for battalion, brigade, and MSC commanders. The initial command inspection ensures the new commander understands the unit's strengths and weaknesses in relation to the higher headquarters goals and standards. It is designed to evaluate the condition of the unit not the commander's performance since assuming command.

(2) References. AR 1-201 (Army Inspection Policy) and Fort Hood Regulation 1-201 (Phantom Warior Inspection Policy).

c. Command climate survey.

(1) The command climate survey is conducted within 90 days of the assumption of command and annually thereafter. It is designed to focus on command climate issues and provide the commander with indicators on strength and potential problems. Surveys will be provided and processed by the unit's servicing IG office.

(2) Reference. Fort Hood Regulation 1-201

d. POC is III Corps IG office.

8-15. Civilian personnel office proponent programs

a. According to AR 690-400 (Total Army Performance Evaluation System), military personnel who supervise civilian employees must complete the following two-phase training program within six months but not later than 12 months after the assignment to a position where they are required to supervise civilians.

(1) Phase 1. Supervisory development course: 40-hour correspondence studies.

(2) Phase 2. Leadership education and development (LEAD) course: 40 consecutive hours on site.

b. POC is the Civilian Personnel Office.

8-16. Provost Marshal Office (PMO) proponent program
a. Develops law enforcement and physical security programs as part of force protection operations.
b. POC is the PMO.

Chapter 9
Environmental Compliance Training

9-1. General
Environmental training requirements are provided through federal and state laws. Army requirements are prescribed in AR 200-1 (Environmental Protection and Enhancement), and Figure 9-1 of this regulation, while local requirements are established in Fort Hood Regulation 420-2 (Environmental and Natural Resources) and Table 9-2 of this regulation.

9-2. References
AR 200-1, AR 385-10 (Army Safety Program), Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 (Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan), and Fort Hood Regulation 420-2 .

9-3. Purpose. To ensure environmental compliance, members of this command must be given sufficient knowledge and when appropriate certification per federal and state laws and regulations or Army regulations.

9-4. Off-Post environmental assessment
Environmental impacts are required to be identified when planning off-post exercises. Off-post exercises are those exercises that are conducted on civilian property. Environmental impact identification is accomplished through an environmental assessment. Environmental assessments will be requested through DPW, Environmental Management Branch, one year prior to the conduct of the exercise.

9-5. Program
a. Environmental management course (EMC). The DPW and ACofS, G1, present the EMC quarterly. This 2-day training provides working knowledge of responsibilities, techniques, records, resources, federal and state laws, and procedures needed for performance of additional duties as Environmental Coordinator (EC) according to Fort Hood Regulation 420-2, paragraph 5-8b(1). The course also includes the hazard communication program to enable students to give hazard communication training and perform additional duties according to III Corps and Fort Hood Supplement 1 to AR 385-10 (The Army Safety Program). MSCs coordinate with DPW to obtain allocations for the EMC. The EMC is designed for ECs, however; Sergeants First Class and above whose duties include commanding or leading potential spill sites listed in Fort Hood Regulation Reg 200-10, Appendix B, may attend. The EMC agenda includes classes on:

(1) Pollution abatement.

(2) Hazardous waste (HAZWASTE) management, disposition, and hazardous minimization (HAZMIN).

(3) Selection, acquisition, and management of hazardous material (HAZMAT).

(4) Spill prevention and contingency plans.

(5) Recycling.

(6) Conservation and environmental preservation during FTXs.

(7) DOD federal HAZCOM training program.

(8) Environmental liabilities (administrative and criminal).

(9) ECs responsibilities.

b. Commanders' environmental orientation. DPW provides a 3-hour executive summary of the EMC for brigade, group, battalion, company, and detachment commanders, at least semiannually.

c. Troop school. DPW provides environmental training in support of the commanders and first sergeants course, maintenance officers course, motor sergeants course, and other courses, as coordinated.

d. Spill prevention briefing. Commanders or activity chiefs conduct a monthly briefing to ensure understanding of spill prevention procedures in Figure 9-1. Certified ECs should present the monthly spill prevention briefing.

e. Organizational environmental training. Commanders and activity chiefs conduct environmental training at least quarterly. Unusual circumstances may require additional one-time environmental classes to satisfy specific mission or FTX requirements. Unit commanders determine the frequency of supplemental environmental training. A certified EC should present environmental training. DPW provides assistance and guidance for the trainer, training support packages, graphic aids, artwork for overhead transparencies, and other support. Table H-1 provided contact information.

f. Leaders' environmental orientation. Organizations may coordinate through DPW, to get environmental orientations for their officers, warrant officers, and noncommissioned officers. These orientations are one to two hours and are presented at facilities provided by the requesting organization. Requesting organizations determine the agenda, or DPW may recommend topics for the organization to consider. The organization's EC also can provide this training.

g. Personnel in MOS 52C and others whose duties include routine maintenance and repair of automotive and aircraft air conditioning systems are trained and certified per 40 CFR 82.40. Training and certification are available through the local community college or similar accredited institutions.

h. Individuals managing or handling HAZWASTE, complete a HAZWASTE training program within the first 6 months of assignment or employment. The scope of training required depends on the specific hazards, equipment, tasks, and other conditions of the site. Certified personnel conduct the HAZWASTE training and must include specific HAZWASTE management procedures. After completion of the HAZWASTE training, the individuals are able to respond to emergencies and perform their duties according to standards established in Fort Hood Regulation 420-2, chapter 6. HAZWASTE training is done through a formal course or on-the-job training which includes but is not limited to:

(1) Safe operation of specific equipment in the respective HAZWASTE facility.

(2) Spill prevention and contingency plans.

   (3) Response to emergencies through established procedures, emergency equipment, and systems.

   (4) Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment.

   (5) HAZWASTE accumulation, labeling, and marking.

   (6) Communications and alarm systems.

   (7) Response to fires or explosions.

   (8) HAZMIN techniques.

   (9) Operations shutdown.

   (10) Specific HAZWASTE treatment procedures.

   (11) Use and care of respirators and other personal protective equipment.

   (12) Specific health and physical hazards associated with the job.

   (13) DOD federal HAZCOM training program.

   (14) Personnel and equipment decontamination.

   (15) Records and reports.

 i. Personnel working in a HAZWASTE facility must not work unsupervised until they have completed the HAZWASTE training requirements.

 j. HAZWASTE facilities commanders conduct or attend annual HAZWASTE refresher training for their personnel to maintain and update proficiency in HAZWASTE management.

 k. HAZWASTE facility managers maintain:

   (1) The job title for each position with names of persons filling each job— a manning chart. Maintain ja ob description which includes the required skills, education, training, other qualifications, and duties assigned to each position.

   (2) Records documenting that the training or job experience required in this paragraph have been complied with. Keep individual training records on file for at least 3 years from the date the individual last worked at the HAZWASTE facility. A copy of individual training records may accompany personnel transferred within Fort Hood.

Table 9-1. Environmental training requirements of AR 200-1

SUBJECT AREA	APPLICABILITY	WHO MUST BE TRAINED	WHEN MUST TRAINING OCCUR	RECORD KEEPING	AR 200-1 PARAGRAPH CITATION	APPLICABLE FEDERAL CITATION
Safety and Occupational Health	Facilities where workers may be exposed to safety or occupational health hazards	Workers who may be exposed to safety or occupational health hazards	At time of initial assignment and whenever a new hazard is introduced to the work area	Written description of worker information and training (this is included in HAZCOM Program documentation)	1-16a(2), 1-17c, 1-25a(8), 1-25i(8), 1-25j(6), 9-2g	29 CFR 1910.1200 (b)(h), 29 CFR 1917, 29 CFR 1926, Occupational Safety and Health Act
Water and Wastewater Treatment	Facilities where water or wastewater are treated	Workers and supervisors who treat water or wastewater	At time of initial assignment with periodic relicensing or recertification	License or certification	1-25b(1), 3-6	40 CFR 125, 40 CFR 141, 40 CFR 143, Supplement 271-1, Federal Personnel Manual Safe Drinking Water Act
Air Quality	Sources of air pollution emissions	Equipment operators, mechanics, painters, environmental managers, and others.	At time of initial assignment	Automotive air-conditioning mechanics must have certificate	1-25c(9)	40 CFR 82.34, Clean Air Act
Pest Management	Pesticide and herbicide application	Pesticide and herbicide applicators and their managers or supervisors.	At time of initial assignment	Certificate	1-25d(7), 5-5a, 5-5c, 5-5d	29 CFR 1910.1200 (b)(h), Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
HAZWASTE and HAZMAT Operations	HAZWASTE and HAZMAT activities	Workers and their leaders who handle, use, or manage HAZWASTE or HAZMAT	Within 6 months after employment or assignment	Written job title and description, written description of training required for each position, documentation showing that training has been provided	1-25f(1), 1-25f(4), 1-31a, 5-3c(1), 5-3e, 6-1a, 6-4b(10), 9-3b(5)	29 CFR 1910.120, 40 CFR 264.16, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Environmental Awareness	General population	General population	Continuously	None required per AR 200-1	1-25h(2), 1-38, 1-39a(6)	NA
Spill Prevention and Cleanup	Potential spill sites	Workers and their leaders who handle spillable substances, first responders and the IRT.	Frequent briefings and annual IRT exercise	None required per AR 200-1	1-25i(13), 8-5b(5), 8-5d(2)	29 CFR 1910.120, 40 CFR 112.7, 40 CFR 265.16, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Asbestos Management	Asbestos abatement operations	Asbestos workers, inspectors, managers, environmental technicians, safety technicians, and occupational health technicians	At time of initial assignment with periodic recertification	Certificate	1-28b(5), 1-31b(3), 1-36, 1-37f, 10-2I, 10-3b(3), 10-3b(4), 10-3d(1), 10-3e, 10-3f, 10-3g	29 CFR 1910, 29 CFR 1926.58, 29 CFR 1910.1200, 29 CFR 1910.1001, 29 CFR 1926.58, 40 CFR 61.M, Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

Figure 9-1. Spill prevention briefing outline

<u>SPILL PREVENTION BRIEFING</u>

TYPE: Information briefing

TIME: 15 minutes

REFERENCES: Fort Hood Regulations 200-10, 420-2, 755-725 and organization's HAZWASTE inspection/training log.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND: Leaders and operators of potential spill sites.

TRAINING AIDS: To be established and procured to meet the needs.

1. INTRODUCTION

    a. Greeting.
    b. Purpose. To maintain understanding of spill prevention procedures applicable to (name of facility, operation or organization).
    c. Procedure. Explanation of how briefing is organized.

2. EXPLANATION

    a. Assumptions (if any were made).
    b. Summary of inspections received from external sources.
    c. Summary of inspections made internally.
    d. Potential sources of spillage within organization's areas.
    e. Spill prevention procedures applicable to the organization's storage of HAZMAT, HAZWASTE accumulation, use of HAZMAT, fuel transfer and storage, oil reclamation, transportation of HAZMAT/HAZWASTE and POL, disposal procedures, maintenance, etc.
    f. Spill contingency plan including reportable quantities, reporting procedures, cleanup, resources available, and sources of assistance.
    g. Training Plan including who, what, when, where, and how to rectify training deficiencies related to pollution abatement, spill response, and HAZCOM Program.
    h. Responsibilities clarification, reassignment, and guidance.

3. CLOSE

    a. Solicitation for questions.
    b. Closing statement.

Chapter 10
Safety

10-1. General
Tactical training presents commanders with the most challenging time frame from a risk exposure perspective. Intensity of combat training, places increased demands on soldiers and increases the potential for accidents which may jeopardize a unit's mission. Force protection-safety is an important part of a commander's execution plan for wartime missions. Safety must be practiced just as a unit practices wartime fighting tasks. Self-discipline and dedication to performing established safety standards are essential in reducing personnel and materiel losses of combat assets.

10-2. Reference
AR 385-10, Fort Hood Supplement 1 to AR 385-10, Fort Hood Regulation 385-5 (Respiratory Protection Program) and FM 101-5.

10-3. Requirements
    a. Safety is a combat multiplier. Failure to aggressively manage risks and prevent accidents deters training and allows a corresponding reduction in combat power.
    b. Risk management.
        (1) All leaders will be trained and capable of using doctrinal risk management tools appropriate to their span of control. The focus of risk management is on identifying hazards and developing and implementing controls. Commanders must manage risks using the simple five-step method integrated into all standard Army decision-making processes. It is easily integrated into the decision-making process that culminates with the issuance of memorandums of instruction (MOIs), SOPs, exercise directives, operations plans (OPLANS), operations order (OPORDS), and fragmentary order (FRAGOs). Control measures are further briefed during safety orientations conducted prior to training exercises or operations.
        (2) Integrate risk management into planning. Identify hazards and controls early in the planning process. Continue to look for hazards and controls as the plan is developed, published, and executed.
        (3) Accept no unnecessary risks. Audacity is a bold action in concert with calculation of risk.
        (4) Make risk decisions at the proper level. Communicate levels of authorized risk acceptance (low, moderate, high, extremely high) in appropriate sections of orders and plans. When the risk is too great (potential resource losses exceed benefits) for a decision at any level, take it up the chain of command.
        (5) Accept risk if benefits outweigh the potential losses. Boldness and force protection are both necessary for decisive victory. Do not allow one to outweigh the other.
        (6) The control measures for identified hazards are inserted into the appropriate paragraphs and/or graphics of the OPORD, and their execution is supervised in the same manner as all other elements of the order. Additionally, safety annexes can contain general safety guidance and any number of specific safety checklists and standards.

(7) Most accidents in the Army occur when individuals fail to comply with established standards and procedures during the execution phase. Human error causes most accidents. Standards be clear, practical, and enforced by leaders.

(8) Leaders will use risk management as an integral part of their decision making and planning process. The payoff is increased readiness as a result of safer, smarter, more beneficial training, and increased survivability on the battlefield.

10-4. Responsibilities
   a. III Corps ACofS, G1, is the safety proponent.
   b. III Corps POC is AFZF-GA-SAFE.

Table 10-1. Safety training requirements

Subject Area	Who must be trained	When training occurs	Source of training
Risk management training	All leaders	Annually	III Corps Safety and/or unit using USASC TSP
Risk management training	All soldiers	Continuously	Unit chain of command using USASC TSP
Safety officer course	Collateral duty safety personnel at CO, BN, and BDE (MOS qualified ASOs are exempt)	Upon assignment of duties	III Corps Safety
Defensive drivers course	All SPC and below	Inprocessing and when deemed useful by soldier's chain of command	III Corps Safety
Military vehicle driver training	Operators of wheel, track and special-use vehicles and equipment	Prior to licensing and operation	BN or higher level training program
HAZCOM	All soldiers	Within 90 days of assignment to organization	Unit HMO or unit trainer(s) certified by III Corps Safety
HAZCOM train-the-trainer course	Unit HMOs and HAZCOM trainers	Upon appointment and prior to instituting unit training	III Corps Safety
Respirator training fit testing	All soldiers required to wear air purifying respirators during specific operations (i.e., CARC painting)	Prior to using air-purifying respirator	III Corps Safety
Confined Space Training	All soldiers required to enter, vessels, tanks and other confined spaces as defined by OSHA.	Prior to entry	III Corps Safety

Legend:
ASO(s) – alternate safey officer
Bn – battalion
Bde – brigade
CARC– chemical agent resistant coating
Co – company
MOS – military occupational specialty
HMO – HAZMAT officers
HAZCOM – hazard communication(s)
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
TSP- training support package
USASC – United States Army Signal Center

Chapter 11
Digital Training

11-1. General
    a. III Corps is the Army's premiere fighting force and the leading edge in developing and implementing a digital training strategy. This strategy allows units to move from situational awareness to situational understanding and ultimately to situational dominance. III Corps will be the first fighting force of its size equipped with a complete suite of interoperable, automated Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) systems. To be successful, III Corps must do two things well:
        (1) Continually develop and maintain digitally trained combat ready soldiers, leaders, and staffs that can perform in this intense environment.
        (2) Provide a robust, realistic individual and collective training environment that fully replicates the friction of gaining and sustaining information dominance during military operations.
    b. The Corps' transition from analog to digital operations requires an effective training program coupled with aggressive personnel management that develops, maintains, and improves III Corps' digital expertise. III Corps' ability to capture, document, and teach TTP and lessons learned will form the foundation of digital standard operating procedures and unit sustainment training plans for the Corps' units to improve individual, leader, and staff digital proficiency. Focus on how to train as well as how to fight in the development and execution of this training program.

11-2. Responsibilities
    a. III Corps Battle Command Training Division.
        (1) Provide facilities, instructors, and observer/trainers for new personnel and refresher training (Level I) and all Level II-V training.
        (2) Manage the DTMS system for the installation.
        (3) Maintain and operate the Corps' Digital Reference Center (DRC) as a repository for all related digital training materials (for example, POIs, lesson plans, digital scenarios, TTPs, etc.).
        (4) Develop digital scenarios to support unit-training requirements.
    b. Unit.
        (1) Forecast and track required training in order to maintain a minimum of two trained ABCS operators per box in each organization. Three operators per box is recommended. Appendix 2 is an example of a battle roster to assist units in tracking training status of their soldiers.
        (2) Incorporate TTPs, as appropriate, into valid digital tactical SOPs (TACSOPs).
    c. Warrior-T. Integrates TRADOC efforts to develop individual and collective training among units, proponents, combat developers, and materiel developers to support Army transformation.
        (1) Develop and maintain digital task map in support of battle staff training.
        (2) Provide an on site developer and integrator for development of digital TTPs.
        (3) As required, interactive courseware (ICW) respective proponent institutions, develop digital training support products such as reference products and task-based training aids.

(4) Provide feedback to support the development of a training strategy to support digital unit requirements.

(5) Incorporate changes to training support products based upon feedback from units and changes resulting from spiral development of ABCS and doctrinal concepts.

d. Program Executive Office, Command, Control and Communication Systems (PEO C3S) continue to fund and operate the CTSF for material development.

e. PEO C3S and other C4I PMs.

(1) Provide NET.

(2) Provide delta training as required.

(3) Continue to support training and testing at CTSF.

(4) Use the DTMS to schedule and track digital training of all III Corps soldiers.

(5) Provide to the BCTC copies of all TMs, POIs, practical exercises, software and hardware specifications, and software user's manuals.

11-3. Current assessment

a. III Corps' challenge is attainment and sustainment of digital skills. This challenge occurs primarily because of personal turbulence, software and hardware changes, new equipment fielding, and rapid deterioration of specific non-reinforced digital skills. As new versions of software and/or hardware are fielded, operators and leaders must undergo "delta" training in order to understand the differences in functionality.

b. In general, training proficiency tends to peak for major exercises; digital skills are no exception – in fact, at the leader and staff level, they peak only during exercises due to the lack of leader and staff training prior to the event. Without continuous sustainment training, digital skills tend to decay more rapidly than other military skills. The basic tenet of the ABCS training plan is to establish continuous individual and unit collective training opportunities without relying on any particular training or testing event.

11-4. Training strategy

III Corps digital training, like other training, will take a building block approach. Each training block is designed to develop the digital skills required for the next level of situational understanding with the goal of achieving situational dominance using ABCS. For this strategy to work, it is imperative that soldiers, staffs, or units enter digital training already proficient in their MOS or functional job requirements. This building block approach has been incorporated into the III Corps gate strategy (Figure 4-6). The gate strategy incorporates those "go to war" events (digital, maneuver, and live fire) that a combat arms unit must accomplish prior to deployment. As III Corps' digital training strategy evolves, gates will also be developed in coordination with CS and CSS units and organizations to establish training events, gates, and objectives that reflect their unique missions and organizations.

11-5. Fort Hood's battle command training center (BCTC)

a. Since the inception of digital training at Fort Hood, system Program Managers (PMs) have conducted all NET and DELTA training at the CTSF. PMs will continue to have responsibility for these courses, however, some may be conducted in the BCTC rather than the CTSF.

b. The BCTC will be the hub of III Corps' digital training strategy, as III Corps becomes the Army's first digitized corps. The BCTC will be responsible for all new personnel training, staff training, and leader training. The BCTC offers a suite of ABCS digital classrooms, six reconfigurable tactical operations center (TOCs) that can be configured to replicate battalion through Corps command posts or elements, AAR facilities, aDBST simulation and AAR suite, and a digital reference center. The TOCs will afford digital staffs (battalion through Corps) the opportunity to conduct low-overhead training with minimal setup and training requirements. The TOCs will include or replicate, via simulations and observer/controllers, a multi-echelon training environment.

c. To further enhance the training of battle staffs, the BCTC will be connected to the battle simulation center (BSC), the CCTT, the digital multi-purpose range complex (DMPRC), and units conducting maneuver training by employing the fixed tactical internet (FTI). This will allow units the opportunity to train simultaneously in live, virtual, and constructive environments, and to access BCTC training reach back capabilities and digital training resources during events conducted across III Corps.

11-6. Training concept
a. To ensure training success at the unit level, units must be given every opportunity to train on their digital systems and have the opportunity to tailor the training environments to meet training objectives and maximize available training time. To accomplish this, digital training takes a building block approach. There are five levels in the overall training plan:
(1) Level I: Individual development training.
(2) Level II: Section or cell staff team training.
(3) Level III: Staff drills training.
(4) Level IV: Functional command post training.
(5) Level V: Full command post training.
b. Level I and some Level II training has been provided by ABCS and C4I PMs and the CTSF. Level V training has been provided via major CPXs or FTXs, or during some operational tests. In the future, all five levels of training must be provided as part of one over-arching training strategy that insures the training readiness of III Corps.

11-7. Individual training (level I)
a. This training provides the foundation for all other training; it is the initial training in the operation of systems and devices on which all other training builds. There are four types of individual training: NET, delta, new personnel, and sustainment training; and three categories of personnel who attend these courses: operators, system administrators, and system maintainers.
(1) NET training begins when new or modified equipment is introduced into the unit. *Program managers provide the NET*. Units are responsible for scheduling soldier attendance at NET based on distribution of systems and their digital battle roster. To maintain an effective battle roster, units should train a minimum of two operators per device (day shift and night shift). A third operator per device (swing or senior operator) is recommended.

(2) New personnel training. The requirement for new personnel training is occasioned by the assignment of incoming personnel to units already equipped with digital systems and by the reassignment of untrained personnel to positions as operators and users of these systems. *This training will be provided by the BCTC.* These soldiers should be scheduled for this training as soon as they arrive at Fort Hood.

(3) Delta training. Delta training is that training required by modifications to equipment and changes in software that call for operator skills that were not trained in NET and new personnel training. *Program Managers are responsible for delta training* on their individual systems. This training may be provided for all users in a classroom or field environment (in the case of major changes) or for unit-designated instructor and key personnel (for less significant changes). It may also be provided in conjunction with updates to, and distribution of, software user manuals or TMs.

(4) Sustainment training. Refresher training, to reinforce previous training or sustain and regain previously acquired skills, is needed to maintain a soldier's proficiency. It is primarily a unit responsibility with support from BCTC personnel. The *BCTC can provide refresher training* as available or provide POIs, lesson plans, and practical exercises to unit designated sustainment trainers from the division and III Corps for their use in conducting refresher training.

b. The BCTC will work with Program Managers who provide NET or delta training to ensure that the training meets III Corps training requirements. Those requirements will include:

(1) Tracking attendees via III Corps' training management system.

(2) Presentation of an overview of the system under instruction's role in III Corps C4I operations.

(3) Inclusion of practical exercises that provide vertical and horizontal integration and interoperability training as dictated by the specific system.

(4) Completion of a certification process that establishes the attendee's ability to perform the critical tasks for that system.

11-8. Section or cell staff team training (Level II)

a. This training forms the basis for all collective battle staff training. There are two courses for training at this level:

(1) Staff interoperability. Each ABCS system shares information with other systems on the Local Area Network (LAN) and throughout the Wide Area Network (WAN). Staff Interoperability training, conducted by the BCTC, describes how one battlefield automated system (BAS) workstation can access information from another BAS workstation (for example, how an operator on an AFATDS workstation can obtain information from an MCS server). The focus of this training is familiarization with the BAS software and system interfaces, interoperability, and integration. During this course, the battle staff receives hands-on instruction on the information products available and how to access them. The purpose of the staff interoperability training is to:

(a) Familiarize the battle staff (leaders and operators) with ABCS components.

(b) Demonstrate and train various ABCS/FBCB2 components.

(c) Demonstrate and train the key interoperable products and processes with hands-on practical exercises.

(d) Allow time for discussion of current TTPs and development of the unit's digital TACSOP.

(e) Develop a foundation for further collective training.

(2) ABCS executive overview. The ABCS Executive Overview is a staff level course, not an operator course and is conducted in the BCTC. The intended audience for this course is commanders and battle staff officers and senior NCOs. Executive overview training explains the capabilities of the BAS individually and demonstrates how the capabilities of the individual systems, when used together, provide the force multiplier effect. The purpose of the executive overview is to**:**

(a) Familiarize the battle staff (commanders and key leaders) with ABCS components.

(b) Provide a hands-on demonstration of the ABCS with SME instruction.

(c) Give Unit leadership a baseline understanding and orientation.

b. Some Level II training may be provided by the program manager or CTSF to complement NET or delta training at Level I. III Corps will work with the trainer to ensure that the same expectations emplaced for Level 1 training are emplaced to ensure that III Corps participants are tracked, receive effective training on horizontal and vertical information integration, and are certified in the critical digital tasks established by III Corps at that time (some will be version-specific).

11-9. Staff drills training (Level III)

a. Level III training focuses primarily on single battlefield functional areas (BFA) or on cells or sections of large command posts and consists of the battle skills training course.

b. This BCTC-provided course provides knowledge about key elements of each BAS. It offers an opportunity to perform functionality between two or more BAS. This training concentrates on critical digital battle tasks, showing the threads from system to system. Scenario-based exercises are used to increase realism and accelerate the digital transition process. Existing, proven staff functions are used for the basis of operations or operational context. The training allows time for discussion of current TTPs and their use or adaptation to the digital arena to facilitate TTP and TACSOP development and includes refining staff processes and building staff cohesiveness.

11-10. Functional command post training (Level IV)

a. Level IV training begins the transition from single BAS training to cross-BAS training. This training is conducted primarily in the BCTC's reconfigurable TOCs utilizing vignette-driven exercises.

b. The transitional staff skills training course focuses on interoperability changes from previous versions (software drops) of ABCS. It explores how these changes affect the way users access, present and exchange battlefield information between and among the BFAs. Staff members are introduced to the techniques used to develop their common tactical picture as new or significantly changed information products become available. The staff skills program supplements but does not replace the prerequisite Delta training provided by program managers. Also, this training does not replace the staff interoperability and battle skills courses.

11-11. Full command post training (Level V)

a. Level V training consists of full command post training where the entire staff and its subordinate battle staffs train. Full command post (CP) training is conducted using high fidelity simulations providing high-resolution digital feeds and stimulations. These allow the entire battle staff to refine TTPs throughout the BFAs.

b. Level V training would primarily be conducted during a FTX or CPX (such as a BCTP Warfighter exercise or Combat Training Center [CTC] rotation); it could also be conducted in the BCTC's reconfigurable TOCs or at the BSC. Level V training allows units to train the application of information technologies to acquire, exchange, and employ digital information throughout the battle space. This level of training is a unit responsibility. With the assistance of BCTC staff, units should formulate training objectives and implement training plans that build on the skills acquired in Levels I-IV. Staffs should capitalize on these major training events to capture, train, and refine TTPs, and incorporate these into viable digital TACSOPs. Level V training events will serve as major events toward which digital training gates will be developed and unit "how to train" guidance will be developed. Chapter 7 describes the TADSS available to support Level V training.

11-12. Scheduling

a. Fort Hood will use the DTMS to schedule and manage all digital training on the installation, provide tracking of individuals who participate in training by system and version trained on, and maintains certification status of those individuals. DTMS will be used for all Corps soldiers and leaders trained, regardless of whether the training is provided by the BCTC, program manager, or CTSF. This system was developed by the CECOM Material Development Cell and is the only approved system for scheduling and managing training levels of digitally trained soldiers.

b. The DTMS database will be housed in the BCTC and operated by the III Corps G3, Battle Command Training Division staff.

c. Each MSC will have access to this system to schedule all levels of digital training. Training for unit DTMS managers will be scheduled and conducted in the BCTC. Commanders at battalion and above will:

(1) Implement this SOP at the appropriate unit level.

(2) Assign unit level training managers as the commander's executive agents for access to DTMS. The designated managers will have sufficient authority to ensure that unit personnel scheduled for training are registered, notified, and tracked using DTMS.

(3) Ensure that designated training managers have at least 180 days left in the unit and one year left on their service obligation.

(4) Ensure unit level training managers are trained and use DTMS to manage all digital training.

(5) Schedule soldiers for classes four to six weeks from the desired class start date.

(a) Normal unit activities and scheduled field exercises are not considered valid reasons for changing soldiers scheduled for training.

(b) Soldiers scheduled for training will be considered exempt from all duties or formations for the period of the class, except morning accountability formations that do not interfere with class attendance.

(c) Soldiers scheduled for training will reschedule routine appointments as necessary to ensure attendance.

11-13. Reporting
Unit commanders are responsible for administering and reporting the training certification or recertification of ABCS operators' ability to perform critical skills during future QTBs and SATBs to the Corps Command Group. Refer to a Appendix G for SATB and QTB formats.

11-14. Oversight
    a. By the direction of the III Corps commander, BCT oversight and review committees will be established and convene in 4th quarter FY 02.
    b. These committees are designed to ensure BCT synergy of effort; all training, associated infrastructure modernization efforts, and TADSS updates are in-line to support long-term war fighting readiness of III Corps. The two committees are:
        (1) BCT Council of Colonels, whos members are:
            (a) III Corps Deputy CofS (chair).
            (b) III Corps G3 and G6.
            (c) Chiefs of Staff: 4ID, 1CD, 13th COSCOM.
            (d) Separate Brigade Executive Officers.
        (2) BCT General Officer Review Committee, whose member are:
            (a) III Corps CofS (chair).
            (b) ADCs: 4ID and 1CD.
            (c) Deputy Commanders from Fort Carson and Fort Riley.
            (d) 13th COSCOM Deputy Commander.

    c. The BCT Council of Colonels will meet quarterly, the first Tuesday of the second month of the quarter (November, February, May, and August).
    d. The BCT General Officer Review Committee will meet semi-annually, the first Tuesday of the third month of every evenly numbered quarter (March and September).
    e. All meetings will be held in the BCTC conference room beginning at 0900.

**Appendix A
References**

Section I. Required References

AR 1-201 (cited in para 8-14)
Army Inspection Policy

AR 5-13 (cited in para 6-3)
Training Ammunition Management System

AR 15-6 (cited in para 8-8)
Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers

AR 25-1 (cited in para 8-2)
Army Information Management

AR 27-3 (cited in para 8-8)
The Army Legal Assistance Program

AR 27-10
Legal Services: Military Justice

AR 27-20 (cited in table 3-4)
Claims

AR 40-3 (cited in table 3-1)
Medical, Dental and Veterinary Care

AR 40-5 (cited in table 3-1; table 3-4)
Preventive Medicine

AR 55-355
Defense Traffic Management Regulation

AR 70-1 (cited in table 3-4; para 8-5)
Army Acquisition Policy

AR 95-1
Flight Regulations

AR 95-2
Air Traffic Control, Airspace, Airfields, Flight Activities and Navigation Aids

AR 165-1 (cited in para 8-9)
Chaplain Activities in the United States Army

AR 190-5 (cited in para 8-5)
Motor Vehicle Traffic Supervision

AR 190-12 (cited in para 5-6)
Military Police Working Dogs

AR 200-1 (cited in table 3-1; table 9-1; para 8-5; 9-1; 9-2)
Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 200-2
Environmental Effects of Army Actions

AR 210-21
Army Ranges and Training Land Program

AR 220-1 (cited in table 3-4)
Unit Status Reporting

AR 350-1 (cited in para 4-7; para 6-4)
Army Training

AR 350-28
Army Exercises

AR 350-30
Code of Conduct/Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Training

AR 350-38
Training Device Policies and Management

AR 350-41 (cited in para 2-2; 2-9; 3-2; 3-3;3-4; 3-6; 3-7; 5-4; 6-4; 8-4; 8-5; 8-8)
Training in Units

AR 350-50 (cited in table 4-5)
Combat Training Center Program

AR 350-57
Self-Development Test

AR 351-1 (cited in para 8-4; 8-7)
Individual Military Education and Training

AR 360-1
The Army Public Affairs Program
AR 380-5 (cited in table 3-4; para 8-3)
Department of the Army Information Security Program

AR 380-19 (cited in table 3-4)
Information Systems Security

AR 381-10 (cited in table 3-4; para 8-3)
US Army Intelligence Activities

AR 381-12 (cited in para 8-3)
Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the US Army (SAEDA)

AR 385-10 (cited in table 3-1; table 3-4; para 8-2; 9-2; 10-2)
Army Safety Program

AR 385-40
Accident Reporting and Records

AR 385-55 (cited in table 3-1; table 3-4**;** para 8-2)
Prevention of Motor Vehicle Accidents

AR 385-63 (cited in para 4-6)
Policies and Procedures for Firing Ammunition for Training, Target Practice, and Combat

AR 500-5
Army Mobilization

AR 525-13 (cited in para 5-6)
Antiterrorism, Force Protection (AT/FP): Security of Personnel, Information, and Critical Resources)

AR 530-1
Operations Security (OPSEC)

AR 600-8-1 (cited in para 8-8)
Army Casualty Operations/Assistance/Insurance

AR 600-8-8
The Total Army Sponsorship Program

AR 600-20 (cited in table 3-1; table 3-4; para 8-2; 8-8)
Army Command Policy

AR 600-55 (cited in table 3-1; para 8-5)
The Army Driver and Operator Standardization Program (Selection, Training, Testing and Licensing)

AR 600-85 (cited in table 3-1)
Army Substance Abuse Program (ASAP)

AR 600-100
Army Leadership

AR 608-18 (cited in table 3-1; para 8-10)
The Army Family Advocacy Program

AR 608-99
Family Support, Child Custody and Paternity

AR 690-400 (cited in para 8-15)
Total Army Performance Evaluation System

AR 735-5 (cited in para 8-8)
Policies and Procedures for Property Accountability
AR 750-1 (cited in table 3-4; para 8-5)
Army Materiel Maintenance Policy and Retail Maintenance Operations

AR 750-43 (cited in para 8-5)
Army Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Program

CINCFOR Wildland Firefighting Plan

DA Pam 25-37 (cited in para 6-5)
Index of Graphic Training Aids

DA Pam 25-91 (cited in para 6-5)
Visial Information Procedures

DA Pam 40-13 (cited in table 3-4)
Training in First Aid and Emergency Medical Treatment

DA Pam 190-12 (cited in para 5-6)
Military Working Dog Program

DA Pam 350-9 (cited in para 6-5)
Index and Description of Army Training Devices

DA Pam 350-38 (cited in table 3-4; para 4-3; 4-4; 4-6; 4-7; table 4-4; para 6-3; 6-5)
Standards in Weapons Training

DA Pam 350-100 (cited in para 6-5)
Extension Training Materials Consolidated MOS Catalog

DA Pam 351-4 (cited in para 3-2; table 3-4)
U. S. Army Formal Schools Catalog

DA Pam 385-64 (cited in para 4-6)
Ammuntion and Explosive Safety Standards

DA Pam 600-24 (cited in table 3-1)
Suicide Prevention and Psychological Autopsy

DA Pam 600-75
Accommodating Religious Practices

DODD 5100.77 (cited in para 8-8)
DOD Law of War Program

DODD 5500.7 (cited in para 8-8)
Standards of Conduct

DOD Civil Disturbance Plan
Garden Plot

FCR 55-1 (cited in table 3-4)
Unit Movement Planning

FCR 350-1 (8-13;
Active Component (AC) Training/Specialized Training in FORSCOM Active Army and
Reserve Component (RC) Units

FCR 350-2
Reserve Component Training (ARNG)

FCR 350-41 (cited in para 2-2; table 3-4; para 8-11;
Active Component Training

FCR 350-50-1 (cited in para 3-7; 4-7; 4-8, table 4-5; 6-4;
Training at the National Training Center

FCR 350-50-2
Training at the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC)

FCR 350-12 (cited in para 5-3;
Procedures for Tasking and Support from Active Component Installations and Units

*(C)FCR 525-5
Alert Force Requirements and Response Standards

FCR 500 Series
Emergency Employment of Army and Other Resources

Forces Command Training Guidance, Dated 22 May 00

Fort Hood Regulation 1-201 (cited in para 8-14)
Phantom Warrior Inspection Policy

Fort Hood Regulation 27-2 (cited in para 8-8)
III Corps Law of War Program

Fort Hood Regulation 27-3 (cited in para 8-8)
Convoy Maneuver Claims Procedures

Fort Hood Regulation 40-2 (cited in para 8-11)
FORSCOM/AMEDD Personnel Support of Fort Hood MEDDAC/DENTAC

Fort Hood Regulation 55-2 (cited in table 3-4)
Five Paragraph Mobilization and Deployment Plan

Fort Hood Regulation 190-3 (cited in table 3-4)
Administration and Management of Physical Security

Fort Hood Regulation 190-5 (cited in table 3-4)
Fort Hood Traffic Code

Fort Hood Regulation 200-10 (cited in para 9-2)
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan

Fort Hood Regulation 350-1 (cited in table 3-4)
Training Catalog

Fort Hood Regulation 350-7 (cited in table 3-4; para 8-4; 8-5)
III Corps and Fort Hood Troop School

Fort Hood Regulation 350-40 (cited in para 6-2)
Fort Hood Range Operations, Procedures and Policies

Fort Hood Regulation 360-2 (cited in table 3-4; para 4-8)
Coordination with III Corps and Fort Hood Public Affairs Office Plans, Policies, and
Operations

Fort Hood Regulation 360-4 (cited in para 8-12)
Community Relations

Fort Hood Regulation 385-5 (cited in para 10-2)
Respiratory Protection Program

Fort Hood Regulation 420-2 (cited in table 4-2 and para 9-1; 9-2; 9-5)
Environmental and Natural Resources

Fort Hood Regulation 525-5
Alert Force Requirements and Response Standards

Fort Hood Regulation 420-27 (cited in para 8-5)
Care, Maintenance, and Alteration of Facilities

Fort Hood Regulation 525-10 (cited in table 4-4)
Deployment

Fort Hood Regulation 600-8-8(cited in table 3-2)
Fort Hood Sponsorship Program

Fort Hood Regulation 700-15 (cited in table 3-4; 6-3)
Fort Hood Ammunition Handbook

Fort Hood Regulation 703-2 (cited in table 3-4)
Petroleum Management, Operations and Procedures

Fort Hood Pamphlet 350-18 (cited in para 8-4)
Fort Hood Catalog of Established Live Fire Ranges, Training Facilities, and Artillery and
Mortar Firing Points

III Corps and Fort Hood Supplement 1 to AR 385-10 (cited in table 3-1; 9-5; 10-2)
Army Safety Program

FM 1-140 (cited in para 4-4)
Helicopter Gunnery

FM 3.0
Operations

FM 3-20.12
Tank Gunnery (Abrams)

FM 3-23.30 (cited in para 4-6)
Grenades and Pyrotechnic Signals

FM 16-1 (cited in para 8-9)
Religious Support Doctrine for the Chaplain and Chaplain Assistant

FM 17-12-1-2 (cited in para 4-4)
Tank Gunnery (Abrams) Volume II

FM 19-15 (cited in para 5-4)
Civil Disturbances

FM 21-10 (cited in table 3-4)
Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 21-20 (cited in para 3-4; B-6)
Physical Fitness Training

FM 23-1 (cited in para 4-3; 4-4)
Bradley Fighting Vehicle Gunnery

FM 23-9 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
M16A1 Rifle and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship

FM 23-14 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
M249 Light Machine Gun in the Automatic Rifle Role

FM 23-23 (cited in table 3-3)
Antipersonnel Mine M18A1 and M18 (Claymore)

FM 23-27 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
MK19, 40MM Grenade Machine Gun, MOD3

FM 23-31 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
40MM Grenade Launcher, M203

FM 23-35 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
Combat Training with Pistols and Revolvers

FM 23-65 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
Browning Machine Gun, Caliber .50HB, M2

FM 23-67 (cited in table 3-3; para 4-4)
Machinegun, 7.62MM, M60

FM 23-90 (cited in para 4-4)
Mortars (To 11W2-5-13-21)

FM 25-100 (cited in para 1-3; 1-6; 2-2; 2-3; 2-4; 2-9; 3-7; 4-1)
Training the Force

FM 25-101 (cited in para 1-3; 1-6; 2-2; 2-3; 2-4; 2-6; 2-9; 3-2; 3-7; 4-1; 4-1)
Battle Focused Training

FM 30-23.1 (cited in para 4-3)
Bradley Fighting Vehicle Gunnery

FM 46-1 (cited in para 8-12)
Public Affairs Operations

FM 100-20
Military Operations in Low Intensity Conflicts

FM 100-23
Peace Operations

FM 101-5 (cited in para 10-2)
Staff Organization and Operations

USAIC Pam 350-6 (cited in para 5-1)
Expert Infantrymen Badge

29, CFR 1910, paragraph 1200 (cited in table 3-1; para 8-2)

10 USC 654d (cited in para 8-8)

TRADOC Regulation 525-50
Operational Concept for Combat Health Support

STP 21-1 (cited in table 3-3)
Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks

UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Guidelines for National or Regional
Training Programs

Videotape:
     709919 – Danger UKO (cited in para 4-8;
     707508 - Pyrotechnics Beware (cited in para 4-8;
     709861DA – TVT 20-988 (cited in para 4-8;

Section II. Related references
This section not used

Section III. Referenced forms

III Corps and Fort Hood Form 2000
MSO File Tasking Cover Sheet

DA Form 705
Physical Fitness Test Scorecard

DA Form 2028
Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

Appendix B
Fort Hood Running Routes and Physical Training (PT)

B-1. General
Fort Hood running routes are designated to provide soldiers a safe place to run during physical fitness training hours. Company Commanders, in concert with subordinate leaders, should develop a tailored physical fitness program that is based on the unit and section METL. Units without a school-trained MFT should request a seat in the next available course taught at Fort Hood.

B-2. Routes
The Fort Hood Running Routes (Battalion Ave, Support Ave, and 52nd Street) are closed to vehicular and bicycle traffic during physical training hours (0630 through 0800) with the exceptions of authorized crossing points.
    a. Units located east of Hood Road will run on Battalion Avenue between vicinity of Rosebud and Hood Road. Hood Road and Rosebud will not be used as running turn-around points.
    b. Units located west of Hood Road will run on Battalion Avenue between Hood Road and Clear Creek Road. Hood and Clear Creek Roads will not be used as running turn-around points.
    c.   Pedestrian traffic across Hood Road will be regulated by the traffic signals located at the intersection of Hood Road and Battalion Avenue.
    d. Units located along Support Avenue will run on Support Avenue and 52nd Street to 72nd Street. Units will not run across or turn onto 72nd Street. The only authorized vehicle crossing point for this route is Support Avenue and 58th Street.
    e. West Fort Hood. Units may use all local streets and roadways for PT except:
        (1) Clark Road.
        (2) Any street or roadway where the posted speed limit exceeds 30 mph.
    f. North Fort Hood. Units may use all local streets and roadways for PT except:
        (1) East and West Range Road
        (2) Highway 36
        (3) Any street or roadway where the posted speed limit exceeds 30 mph.

B-3. Schedule
Routes will be closed to motor vehicle traffic between 0630-0800 hours daily (except weekends and holidays). *PT formations will not be held prior to 0630.* MSCs will emplace traffic control barriers, devices, and personnel as necessary within their areas of responsibility as outlined below in paragraphs a through c. These personnel will wear the BDU uniform, wear reflective vest described in paragraph B-4, and will carry cone style flashlights during the hours of darkness. Roadguards posted on both the East and West sides of Hood road will not allow <u>units</u> or individual runners to cross Hood Road, unless the units have a MP escort or traffic control.
    a. 4ID - East of Hood Road on Battalion Avenue.
    b. 1CD - West of Hood Road on Battalion Avenue.
    c. 13 COSCOM and 3D Sig Bde- On Support Avenue and 52nd St.

B-4. Safety

All personnel performing PT at any time on Fort Hood roadways will wear reflective vests. This applies to civilians running on the installation and to visitors residing in VIP and guest quarters. At a minimum, the vests must be constructed of orange mesh and be 18 inches long and 14 inches wide in the front and back. The vests must also be trimmed in a bright colored bias and have high-gloss reflective stripes at least one inch wide across the width of both sides of the vest. This policy supplements current policy in Fort Hood Regulation 190-5. Further guidance on the use of reflective vests can be obtained from the Fort Hood Safety Office. Table H-1 lists contact information.

B-5. Responsibility

III Corps POC for this action is ACofS, G3 Training.

B-6. Army physical fitness training (APFT) routes

Fort Hood has three approved APFT routes located at Battalion Avenue between Hood Road and 67th Street, the inside track at Pritchard Stadium, and on Railhead Drive. These are three approved APFT routes, however, commanders can approve any running route for an APFT as long as it meets the criteria in FM 21-20.

Figure B-1. Running routes
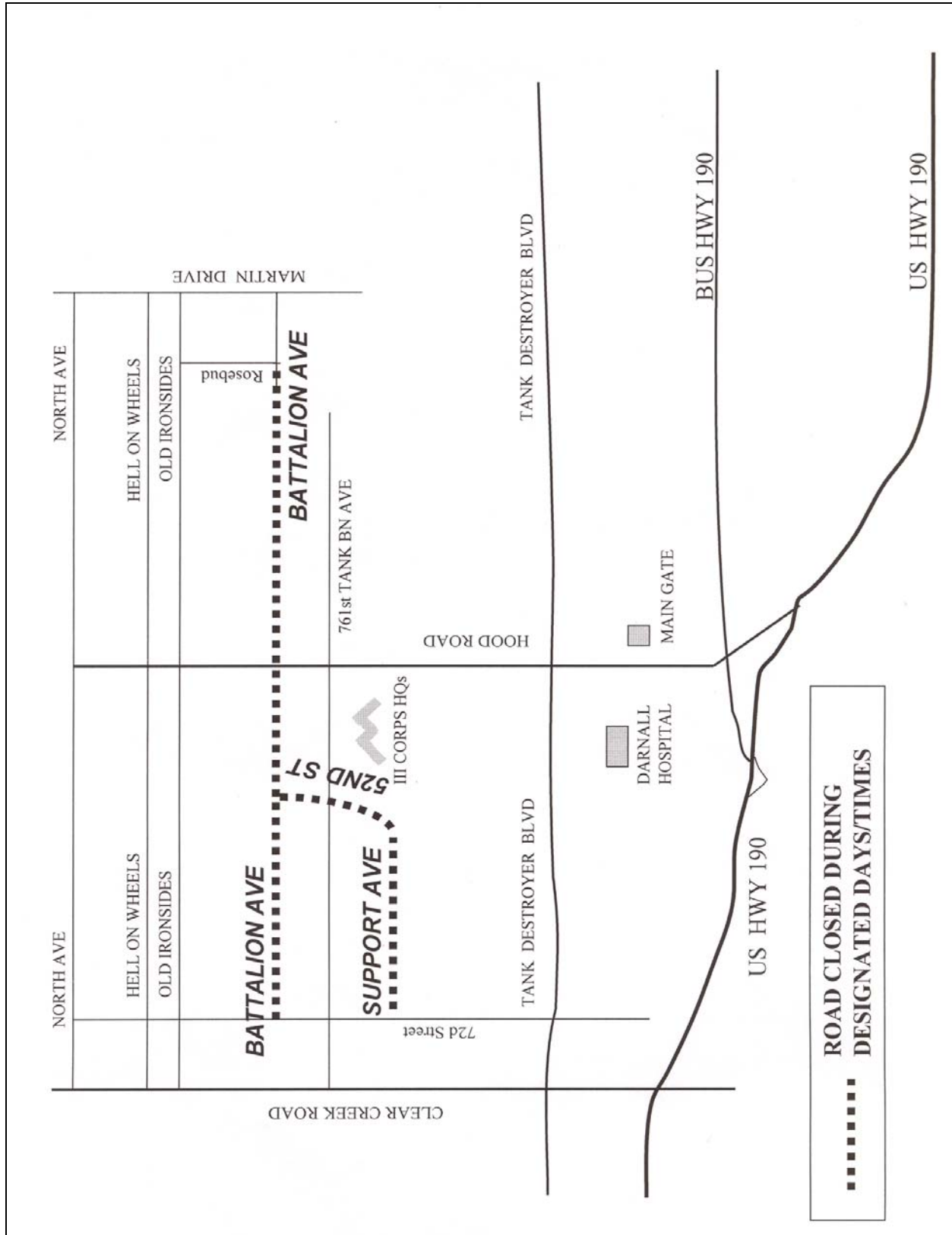
Appendix C
Fort Hood Gunnery Standardization Program (GSP)

C-1. General
    a. The Fort Hood GSP allocates ranges, training areas, and high demand TADSS to support individual and collective training. The GSP is designed to provide standard packages for specific weapon systems to reduce scheduling conflicts, enhance standardization, and maximize resource use. Modifications to existing range packages must be coordinated with III Corps ACofS, G3, Training.
    b. The GSP allocates Fort Hood training resources, except as noted below, based upon the following priorities:
        (1) Contingency deployment.
        (2) NTC train-up.
        (3) NET training.
        (4) Army tests and experiments.
        (5) RC (during annual training periods).
        (6) Sustainment gunnery programs.
        (7) NCO Academy.
    c. NTC train-up.
        (1) Units preparing for a NTC rotation will receive priority on land, ranges and TADSS for the 20 weeks (not including Christmas half day schedule, RC annual training period [normally June], and Spring and Fall clean-up periods) immediately preceding the first inclusive day of their NTC rotation. This 19-week timeline provides a framework tailored to available resources as follows:
        (a) CCTT training: 4 weeks.
        (b) NTC maneuver training-up: 6 weeks.
        (c) Level 1 gunnery: 4 weeks.
        (d) Pre-deployment training: 4 weeks.
        (2) BCT gunnery densities are scheduled 60 to 90 days prior to NTC rotations.
        (3) BCT maneuver training.
        (a) The BCT will receive priority for land group (LG) 5B/6 for 2 consecutive weeks to complete platoon STX lanes training.
        (b) The BCT will receive priority for LG 4 / 5B / 6 for 4 consecutive weeks to complete Co/Team and TF level maneuver training.
        (4) When NTC train-up periods overlap, the BCT deploying first will receive scheduling priority.
    d. NET training. NET training will be scheduled to minimize conflict with other training programs.
    e. NCOA. The NCO Academy routinely requires land to support its POI. When scheduled on the GSP the NCOA has priority on these training areas:
        (1) Land Group 3A - TA 16A/16B
        (2) Land Group 7 - TA 25/26
    f. RC

(1) Historically June is set aside to support RC annual training periods. During this period brigade size and larger RC units will receive training area, range and TADSS priority. Conflicts between RC units will be resolved using this priority:

      (a) Enhanced brigades.

      (b) 49th Armored Division.

      (c) Other RC units.

(2) RC units conducting annual training at Fort Hood will schedule specific training area, range and TADSS requirements through III Corps G3 NLT 120 days prior to their annual training start date. This will allow unscheduled resources to be used by other units.

g. Sustainment gunnery, for those units resourced by STRAC, follow NTC gunnery or their last gunnery by 5 to 7 months. Units with annual requirements are scheduled 11 to 13 months following their previous gunnery.

C-2. Program

a. The GSP provides standard range packages to units that allow successful completion of unit training requirements, while minimizing movement between ranges, and maximizing the benefits of available TADSS.

b. The standard packages in Table C-1 provide firing days and ranges, by weapon system, for battalion size units to complete crew and collective gunnery training programs.

c. TWGSS, PGS, and TSV are allocated to tank and Bradley units on the GSP according to the standard packages in Chapter 6.

d. Small arms priority weeks are allocated on a fair share basis based upon authorized personnel strength. See Table C-2.

C-3. Range operations

a. Success of this program is predicated on the ability of firing units to train on all allocated days.

b. Weekends will be used for range maintenance and set-up to the maximum extent possible. When the first day of a units' density falls on a week day, it will be a non-firing day to allow range personnel time for range set-up.

c. Ranges will be set-up according to the III Corps range standard scenario shot sheets and thermalization policy.

d. Firing units will complete the required coordination NLT 30 days prior to the first firing day according to Fort Hood Regulation 350-40. No changes will be made to a range scenario within 21 days of the start date of the event.

C-4. GSP development

a. The GSP will be developed using the timeline contained in Table C-1 and the procedures outlined below.

b. The Fort Hood GSP will be developed in coordination with the MSCs as follows:

(1) The base GSP will include these events, in priority:

      (a) Contingency deployment.

      (b) NTC train-up gunnery densities and maneuver train-up land and range requirements.

      (c) NET.

       (d) Army tests and experiments.

       (e) RC (during Annual Training periods).

       (f) Sustainment gunnery programs. See Table C-4 Gunnery Matrix.

       (g) NCOA POI requirements.

     (2) Maneuver land groups are allocated according to the NTC train-up model (paragraph 1), live fire ranges are allocated according to the standard packages contained in Table C-1.

     (3) Small arms priority will be allocated according to the Table C-2.

   c The remaining land groups and ranges will be allocated during the quarterly GSP meeting scheduled according to the scheduled in Table C-1.

     (1) Following this timeline will allow:

       (a) Brigades to review higher unit quarterly training guidance and tentatively plan their next quarters training.

       (b) Resourcing will be complete in time to allow brigades to include this information in their quarterly training guidance to battalions.

       (c) Allow MSCs the opportunity to resource their training based upon higher headquarters guidance.

     (2) The remaining land and ranges will be allocated according to these priorities.

       (a) EXEVALS (battalion, company, platoon, in order).

       (b) MSC green cycle unit training.

       (c) Other unit training.

C-5. Land and range conference

   a. General. The monthly integrated resource conference is held at the Range Division Conference Room on the last Tuesday of each month at 0830**.**

   b. Purpose. This conference is designed to coordinate, deconflict, or ensure availability of training resources to units training at Fort Hood.

     (1) Requests for resources allocated on the base GSP are 'locked-in' during the land and range conference for the priority month being booked. For example, priorities for June are locked-in at the January conference.

     (2) Requests for resources allocated during the quarterly GSP meeting are 'locked-in' during the next land and range conference (see Table C-1).

     (3) Administrative notes on resources and information on allocated priorities are disseminated.

     (4) Changes in unit training plans that will free assets are coordinated and reallocated at these conferences.

   c. Procedure.

     (1) NLT 2 days prior to the conference the III Corps G3 Training will provide each MSC a read-ahead packet outlining the current 150 -day schedule for these resources:

       (a) CCTT.

       (b) TWGSS.

       (c) PGS.

       (d) TSV.

       (e) JANUS.

(2) MSCs will validate the accuracy of these schedules, and submit requests according to current SOPs to lock-in these allocated resources if they are still required, or turn back these resources during the land and range conference.

(3) Requests for additional training days and/or devices will be submitted after the conference.

C-6. General officer range conference

a. General. The general officer range conference (GORC) is held at the G3, Range Division Conference Room on the last Wednesday of each quarter, 0900 through 1130**.**

b. Purpose. The purpose of the conference is to brief the general officers of the separate MSCs on current and future range improvement and MCA projects.

c. Scope. The GORC provides the MSCs with valuable land, range, ammmunition and TADSS utilization and expenditure data. It also highlights trends in regards to TADSS and range utilization.

d. Procedure.

(1) NLT 7 days prior to the conference, the MSCs will provide to III Corps ACofS, G3 Training, a list of all issues they want to address during the GORC.

(2) NLT 3 days prior to the conference the III Corps, ACofS G3 Training, will provide each MSC a read-ahead packet outlining the agenda for the conference.

Table C-1. Gunnery standardization program (GSP) resource timeline

1st QTR	2nd QTR	3d QTR	4th QTR
Corps develops and publishes next FY GSP NLT 31 Dec			
Div/Sep Bde publish 2nd QTR CTG NLT 1 Oct	Div/Sep Bde publish 3d QTR CTG NLT 1 Jan	Div/Sep Bde publish 4th QTR CTG NLT 1 Apr	Div/Sep Bde publish 1st QTR CTG NLT 1 Jul
Resource meeting to allocate non-GSP land for 2nd QTR NLT 15 Oct	Resource meeting to allocate non-GSP land for 3d QTR NLT 15 Jan	Resource meeting to allocate non-GSP land for 3d QTR NLT 15 Apr	Resource meeting to allocate non-GSP land for 1st QTR NLT 15 Jul
Bde publishes 2nd QTR CTG NLT 1 Nov	Bde publishes 3d QTR CTG NLT 1 Feb	Bde publishes 4th QTR CTG NLT 1 May	Bde publishes 1st QTR CTG NLT 1 Aug
2nd QTR land and ranges locked-in during Nov range conference	3d QTR land and ranges locked-in during Feb Range Conference	4th QTR land and ranges locked-in during May range conference	1st QTR land and ranges locked in during Aug range conference

Legend:
Apr – April
Aug – August
CTG– command training guidance
Dec – December
Div – division
Feb – February
FY – fiscal year
GSP – gunnery standardization program
Jan – January
Jul – July
NLT – not later than
Nov – November
Oct – October
Sep Bde – separate brigade

Table C-2. Small arms ranges priority

MSC	Authorized Strength	*Throughput (soldiers per week)	**Required Weeks
1CD	16936	908.5	18.64
4ID	11576	908.5	12.74
13th COSCOM	5612	908.5	6.17
3d Sig Bde	1737	908.5	1.91
89th MP Bde	989	908.5	1.08
504th MI Bde	546	908.5	0.60
3d Pers Grp	760	908.5	0.83
13th Fin Grp	300	908.5	0.33
HQs Cmd	649	908.5	0.71
Total	39105	908.5	43.01

Legend:

HQs Cmd – Headquarters Command   13th Fin Grp – 13th Finance Group
MSC – major subordinate command   3d Pers Grp – 3d Personnel Group
1CD – 1st Cavalry Division   3d Sig Bde – 3d Signal Brigade
4ID – 4th Infantry Division   89th MP – 89th MP Bde
13th COSCOM – 13th Corps Support Command

Notes:
*Throughput per week = total authorized strength/weeks available

**Required weeks = authorized strength /throughput

There are 44 weeks available as follows: 52 weeks - 2 (Christmas) - 2 (Clean-up) - 4 (ATperiod) = 44 weeks available

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Table C-3. Gunnery standardization program (GSP) allocations

MSC	Required weeks	Allocated weeks
1CD	18.64	19
4ID	12.74	13
13th COSCOM	6.17	6
13th Fin Grp	0.33	
504th MI Bde	0.60	2
89th MP Bde	1.08	
3d Sig Bde	1.91	
3d Pers Grp	0.83	4
HQ Cmd	0.71	

Legend:

HQs Cmd – Headquarters Command   13th Fin Grp – 13th Finance Group
MSC – major subordinate command   3d Pers Grp – 3d Personnel Group
1CD – 1st Cavalry Division   3d Sig Bde – 3d Signal Brigade
4ID – 4th Infantry Division   89th MP – 89th MP Bde
13th COSCOM – 13th Corps Support
Command

Table C-4. Gunnery matrix

OCAC
HCSLF   **10**
HCAC

DISMOUNT INFANTRY (1 BN) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY: **10**

* UNITS HAVE A CHOICE OF TWO OUT OF THE THREE RANGES AND WILL HAVE 10 DAYS ON BOTH RANGES SIMULTANEOUSLY
** DISMOUNT INFANTRY COURSE CAN BE CONDUCTED AFTER SMALL ARMS GUNNERY, OR TWO WEEKS BEFORE RE GUNNERY OR IN CONJUCTION

MECH UNIT (1 BN) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
*PHRN BT II (11)	OC	A	A	B	B	C	C	D	D	R	CL			
DMMU BT V / VI (7)						OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL		
HMMU BT VII (7)								OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL
BCMU BT VIII (7)										OC	A	B	C	D
**PLT MVR TNG (5)												A	B	C
CMPC BT IV / XII (12)													OC	A

* PHRN WILL BE USED TWO WEEKS BEFORE RE GUNNERY OR INCONJUCTION WITH GUNNERY WINDOW
** MVR TNG IN CONJUCTION WITH BT VIII AND BT XII

TANK UNIT (1 BN) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN / PKMU TT IV (7)	OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL							
TRMU TT V / TT VI (7)			OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL					
SLMU TT VII (7)					OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL			
BWMU TT VIII (7)							OC	A	B	C	D	R	CL	
**PLT MVR TNG (5)									A	B	C	D	R	
CC/JM TT XI / XII (12)								OC	A	B	C	D	R	B

* PHRN WILL BE USED TWO WEEKS BEFORE RE GUNNERY OR INCONJUCTION WITH TT VIII AND TT XII
* MVR TNG IN CONJUCTION WITH TT VIII AND TT XII

LINEBACKER/AVENGER (1 BN) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN BT II (6)	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
DMMU BT V / VI (6)			OC	A	B	CL	R	CL						
HMMU BT VII (6)						A	B	C	R	CL				
BCMU BT VIII (6)								A	B	C	R	CL		
BCMU AVENGER (6)									A	B	C	A	B	B

DIV CAV SQDRN (BRADLEY) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN BT II (6)	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
DMMU BT V / VI (6)			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
HMMU BT VII (6)					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BCMU BT VIII (6)							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
*PLT MVR TNG (3)									A	B	C	R		
CMPC BT IX / X (9)									A	B	A	A	B	B

* MVR TNG IN CONJUCTION WITH BT VIII AND BT X

DIV CAV SQDRN (TANK) — DAYS FOR GUNNERY

	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN / PKMU TT IV (6)	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
TRMU TT V / TT VI (6)			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
SLMU TT VII (6)					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BWMU TT VIII (6)							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
*PLT MVR TNG (3)									R	B	R	R		
CC/JM TT XI / XII (9)									A	B	A	A	B	B

Table C-4. Gunnery matrix (continued)

DISMOUNT INFANTRY (1 BN)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
OCAC	10	OC													
HCSLF															
HCAC															

* UNITS HAVE A CHOICE OF TWO OUT OF THE THREE RANGES AND WILL HAVE 10 DAYS ON BOTH RANGES SIMULTANEOUSLY
** DISMOUNT INFANTRY COURSE CAN BE CONDUCTED AFTER SMALL ARMS GUNNERY, OR TWO WEEKS BEFORE GUNNERY OR IN CONJUCTIO

MECH UNIT (1 BN)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
*PHRN BT II	9	OC	A	A	B	B			R	CL					
DMMU BT V / VI	6						OC	A	B	C	R	CL			
HMMU BT VII	6								OC	A	B	C	R	CL	
BCMU BT VIII	6										OC	A	B	C	R
**PLT MVR TNG	5												A	B	C
CMPC BT IV / XII	10													OC	A

* PHRN WILL BE USED TWO WEEKS BEFORE GUNNERY OR IN CONJUCTION WITH GUNNERY WINDOW
** MVR TNG IN CONJUNCTION WITH BT VIII AND BT XII

TANK UNIT (1 BN)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN / PKMU TT IV	6	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
TRMU TT V / TT VI	6			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
SLMU TT VII	6					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BWMU TT VIII	6							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
* PLT MVR TNG	5														
CC/JM TT XI / XII	10										OC	A	A	B	B

* MVR TNG IN CONJUNCTION WITH TT VIII AND TT XII

LINEBACKER / AVENGER (1 BN)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN BT II	6	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
DMMU BT V / VI	6			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
HMMU BT VII	6					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BCMU BT VIII	6							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
BCMU AVENGER	6									OC	D	D	D	D	D

DIV CAV SQDRN (BRADLEY)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN BT II	6	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
DMMU BT V / VI	6			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
HMMU BT VII	6					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BCMU BT VIII	6							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
* PLT MVR TNG	3												R		
CMPC BT IX / X	9										OC	A	A	B	B

* MVR TNG IN CONJUCTION WITH BT VIII AND BT X

DIV CAV SQDRN (TANK)

DAYS FOR GUNNERY		D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14
PHRN / PKMU TT IV	6	OC	A	B	C	R	CL								
TRMU TT V / TT VI	6			OC	A	B	C	R	CL						
SLMU TT VII	6					OC	A	B	C	R	CL				
BWMU TT VIII	6							OC	A	B	C	R	CL		
* PLT MVR TNG	3												R		
CC/JM TT XI / XII	9										OC	A	A	B	B

Appendix D
III Corps Tasking Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

D-1. Purpose
To prescribe procedures, responsibilities, and guidance for processing tasking requests for personnel and equipment within III Corps and Fort Hood. Specific goals include:

a. Provide a central office (that is, III Corps ACofS, G3 Current Operations) to manage taskings and match validated requests with available resources within III Corps.

b. Equitably distribute taskings among III Corps units, unless the Chief of Staff dictates other priorities.

c. Provide maximum time for tasked unit(s) to identify personnel and/or equipment required for the tasking.

d.   Protect III Corps resources.

D-2. Applicability
This SOP applies to all requests for support except as noted. It does not apply to Director of Public Works (DPW) equipment, Transportation Motor Pool (TMP) vehicles, permanent facilities, or training areas. Requests for aviation transportation, fixed and rotary wing, must be submitted to the Fort Hood installation operational support airlift representative for validation. Requests for rotary wing transportation are addressed in Section 2 paragraph 2o. The ACofS, G3 Operations does not originate taskings, but is the POC for matching requests with available assets. The III Corps ACoS, G3/DPTM exercises tasking authority over all III Corps units assigned to III Corps installations, III Corps units assigned to TRADOC installations and designated FORSCOM units assigned to III Corps installations. The III Corps Deputy G3 for Operations is the staff proponent for this appendix. Submit recommendations for changes to G3 Current Operations.

Section I. Responsibilities

D-3.   ACofS, G3
a. Process all requests for support according to current regulations, policies, and procedures. Perform quality control on support requests. Review training cycle and available resource status prior to issuing taskings to MSCs. Establish and maintain procedures, which provide as much advance, notice as possible to subordinate units and individuals. Ensure MSCs are tasked to provide a fair share of installation and troop school support.

b. According to the prime time training management system (PTTMS), publish red, green and white cycles for Fort Hood MSCs.

c. Publish and maintain the Fort Hood red cycle SOP.

d. Task Fort Hood based MSCs on a "fair share" basis to fill approved special duty positions; monitor the program to ensure positions are filled and personnel are replaced as required.

e. Request all resources from EAC.

   f. III Corps G-3 Operations is the sole source for test support taskings to III Corps MSCs and separate brigades.

D-4. III Corps and Fort Hood coordinating and special staff
   a. The ACofS, G1/AG, provides an updated personnel database weekly to the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, for use in personnel taskings.
   b. G4 provide updated major equipment listing to G3 Current Operations for use in equipment taskings when requested.
   c. Respond to ACofS, G3 requests to review resource requirements and advise the G3 on location, quantity, and availability of requested resources within 24 hours of request.
   d. Provide recommendations to the ACofS, G3 on proposed taskings, within 24 hours when requested.
   e. Submit requests for support according to timelines in Section II, paragraph 2.

D-5. MSC commanders
   a. Provide units, personnel, and equipment to support taskings as directed.
   b. Establish and maintain procedures responding to III Corps impact notices (that is, a warning order [WARNO]) and taskings (such as a mission support order [MSO]) according to this SOP. Submit and update POCs (operations and taskings) to the III Corps ACofS, G3 Current Operations NCOIC for telephonic and E-mail coordination. Review taskings to ensure compliance with support requirements.
   c. Submit requests for support according to timelines in Section II, paragraph 2, of this SOP.
   d. When tasked for personnel, ensure that the soldiers provided are technically qualified and free of disciplinary, medical and compassionate problems, which could hinder their performance of duty or project an unfavorable image.
   e. When tasked to provide equipment, each commander will ensure that it meets technical manual 10/20 PMCS standards. Deviations to this requirement will be specified in the MSO.

Section II. Tasking process and procedures

D-6. General
   a. Taskings are divided into two broad categories: Installation/local area support and CONUS/OCONUS support.
      (1) Installation/local area support.   Local area support includes the surrounding communities and the outlying areas of Fort Hood, Fort Carson, Fort Bliss, Fort Sill and Fort Riley. These taskings generally support established requirements and are specified in the Fort Hood red cycle SOP, and includes supported requests not specified in the red cycle SOP. The Fort Hood red cycle SOP is posted on the Fort Hood ILAN. Other examples of installation and local area support include Total Army involvement in recruiting (TAIR), DCA community relations, band support, executive services and umbrella week. Taskings that support these types of activities are usually 30 days or fewer in duration.
      (2) Responsibility to support the Fort Hood installation requirements primarily rests with the designated red cycle unit. III Corps units located at other than the

Fort Hood installation participate in their respective installation support and will not be tasked to support Fort Hood installation requirements.   Fort Hood based III Corps units that are not designated red cycle may be tasked to support installation requirements, adhering to the procedures established in this SOP, when requirements exceed the red cycle unit's capability to support. The ACofS, G3 Current Operations, exercises proponency for the red cycle SOP. Staff proponents are responsible for keeping the respective portion of the red cycle SOP current. Additional guidance on red cycle requirements can be found in the red cycle SOP.

(3) CONUS/OCONUS support. These taskings apply to personnel and equipment requests that do not support the Fort Hood installation or associated activities and are usually 30 days or greater in duration. Examples of CONUS and OCONUS taskings include NTC/JRTC O/C support, individual augmentation of EAC exercises, individual augmentation of the unified commands in overseas countries and taskings in support of higher headquarters that are not related to the support of the Fort Hood installation.

b The tasking process generally follows four phases that consists of receiving requests for support, validating requests, assessing III Corps' ability to support and tasking a III Corps unit to provide the requested support.

D-7. Requests for support (PHASE 1)

a. III Corps will support all valid requests for assistance or support from Department of the Army; joint commands; federal, state or civilian agencies; other MACOMs; FORSCOM subordinate commands and III Corps subordinate units when resources are available. As a rule, the III Corps G3 will not task units or agencies to support requirements that fall within the framework of a unit's mission or METL or an agency's designed function. Units should reference published SOPs or policies as a primary source for governing requests that fall within this category. Several categories of typical activities that often require support are specified in subparagraph f-q. Training support within III Corps will be coordinated between units, *not* through tasking channels. Major training events affecting multiple MSCs, for example, EFMB testing, will be processed through tasking channels if required support cannot be obtained through direct coordination. NTC and JRTC training and support coordinated during CTC planning conferences is considered validated and will be treated as training support. III Corps ACofS, G3 Training and Support is the executive agent for III Corps CTC events.

b. All support requests must include funding data. If funding is unavailable, the likelihood of support is significantly diminished.

c. All taskings will be submitted according to the following timelines:

(1) 150 days notification to Corps of a support requirement.

(2) 120 days notification from III Corps to subordinate MSCs (Division, Separate Brigade).

(3) 90 days notification from Division to Brigade.

(4) 60 days notification from Brigade to Battalion.

(5) 45 days notification from Battalion to Company.

(6) Requests for support from higher headquarters, outside organizations, agencies, communities, and units within this command that are not received within the above guidelines, will be considered late taskings.

d. Late taskings, originating from this headquarters, will be approved as follows:

(1) Late tasking requests received at Corps 45 days (under T-6), or less, before the required execution date require approval from the Commanding General, or the DCG, of III Corps. The 45-day clock is a function of the day reviewed and acted on by the noted general officer, not the day received by the staff section.

(2) Late tasking requests received at Corps 46 (T-6) to 120 days (T-18) before the required execution date require approval from the Chief of Staff, III Corps. Late taskings received during this period are a function of the day reviewed and acted on by the Chief of Staff.

(3) Taskings that fall into the red cycle category defined by Fort Hood 350-1, will be made to Corps NLT 45 days from the required execution date. Requests for late taskings (less than 45 days) for red cycle support will be signed by the first Colonel in the requester's chain of command. Late taskings for red cycle support require approval from the ACofS, G3/DPTM.

(4) The Chief of Staff is the approval authority for all field grade officer taskings, except those received at III Corps 45 days or less from the required execution date; in which case, the Commanding General, or DCG are the approving authority.

(5) The only exception to the above requirements are red cycle taskings and support taskings for unanticipated operational requirements (CINC directed requirements, POTUS/VPOTUS, etc).

e. Late tasking requests will be processed as follows:

(1) Taskings received 45 days or less from the required execution date: G3/DPTM will check the tasking request for completeness and immediately issue an oral warning order of the requirement. Within 24 hours of receipt of the request, the G3/DPTM will publish a written warning order to the recommended MSC, and forward the late tasking request to the Commanding General, or DCG for a decision. This can be accomplished via E-mail.

(2) Tasking requests received 46 to 120 days from the required execution date: G3/DPTM will check the tasking request for completeness and issue a written warning order within 48 hours. The late tasking request will be forwarded to the recommended MSCs, and to the Chief of Staff for a decision within 7 days.

f. A standard for requesting relief is also established for short notice taskings.

(1) Upon receipt of short notice tasking request (within 45 days), commanders will provide the standard name line (SNL), or a request for relief (RFR) with SNL within 48 hours of notification. The respective Chief of Staff, or separate brigade level commander will sign RFRs.

(2) Upon receipt of all other tasking requests, commanders have 5 days to submit the SNL, or RFR with SNL. The respective Chief of Staff, or separate brigade level commander will sign RFRs.

g. Requesting agencies will ensure that the request reflects the absolute minimum support required to complete the task prior to submission. Generally, weekend taskings will be disapproved. Requesters must justify why the support cannot be conducted during the normal work week. Events in support of community relations will be considered exceptions to this policy; however, they must still be justified. Requesters must plan support so that soldiers can be released for Phantom Family Time. Support requests must contain:

(1) Name and location of requester.

(2) Inclusive support dates, to include location, and report or release dates.

(3) Minimum number of personnel and equipment required.

(4) MOS or Special Skill Identifier (SSI) and grades of personnel.

(5) Security clearance, if required.

(6) Line Item Number (LIN) and nomenclature of equipment.

(7) Justification for request.

(8) POC for funding and information (include identification of source for funding). Requester must be prepared to fund all costs incurred.

(9) Special instructions.

(10) Requester will specify any prior coordination and the POC.

(11) Requests received inside the 150-120 day time frame must be accompanied by a detailed justification. The justification must explain why the request for support is late and why that event cannot be rescheduled, to comply with established tasking timelines.

   h. Processing civilian sector requests for support.

(1) All requests for support from the civilian sector will be processed through III Corps DCA according to Fort Hood Regulation 360-4. DCA will forward *requests* from "aligned communities" directly to the partnership unit. If the unit is unable provide requested support, it will forward the request to the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, for impacting of other units, if appropriate.

(2) Other civilian sector requests are handled in the same manner as specified in Section II, paragraph 2.

   i. Band support requests.

(1) III Corps G3 Current Operations will maintain a consolidated calendar reflecting all ceremonies and band events. III Corps units must place Colonel-level Change of Command dates on the consolidated calendar six months out. All other requests for band support must be submitted at least 70 days prior to the event.

(2) G3 Current Operations will conduct a monthly scheduling conference to synchronize the scheduling calendar. G3 Current Operations will brief any unresolved conflicts to the Corps Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff will approve the calendar after resolving all conflicts.

(3) III Corps will schedule events based on the following priority list and band availability:

   (a) Corps End of Month Retirement Ceremony.

   (b) Colonel change of command ceremonies – Fort Hood.

   (c) Colonel change of command ceremonies - off post.

   (d) Lieutenant Colonel change of command ceremonies - Fort Hood.

   (e) Other Fort Hood ceremonies and events.

   (f) Local off post and DCA community relations events.

   (g) Lieutenant Colonel change of command ceremonies - off post.

(4) Band requests for deployment and redeployment ceremonies should be limited to battalion size units or larger. Units may submit requests for exceptions to this guideline on a case-by-case basis. Requests for band support that are less than 7 days from execution require the III Corps Chief of Staff approval. Band requests approved

with less than 96 hours notice to the band require the requester to provide transportation for the band to and from the event.

(5) For same day or 24 hour notice band request, the MSC Chief of Staff or Executive Officer will telephonically request short notice band support to the III Corps Deputy Chief of Staff. The Deputy Chief of Staff will notify Deputy G3 (Operations) to initiate a tasking, if approved.

(6) Units that are not based at Fort Hood will fund all TDY costs for the band supporting the event. Units that are not based at Fort Hood will consider consolidating events; both change of commands and local DCA Community Relations events, to obtain the maximum benefit from the supporting band. Off post units will also consider coordinating for other than III Corps bands for their events.

j. Corps Monthly Retirement and Awards Ceremony.

(1) Each year, normally during the third quarter, G3 Current Operations will publish the schedule for the upcoming FY. The host unit responsibility will rotate among 13th COSCOM, 504th MI, and 3rd Sig Bde. Band support will rotate between the two divisions. Changes to the host unit or band support must be coordinated between the respective units.

(2) G3 Current Operations will publish the MSO for each ceremony NLT 6 weeks prior to the scheduled date. The ceremony is standardized, which assists in preparation by the host unit.

k. Reserve Component (RC) support.

(1) RC units with a III Corps-aligned host unit will submit all requests for training support directly to the AC host unit with copy furnished to G3 Reserve Component Support Division (RCSD). The two units will coordinate available support and obtain funding guidance without further tasking by III Corps. Any coordination which results in a change to the dates or locations of scheduled support will be submitted to G3 RCSD to ensure proper coordination has been completed through the RC chain of command and the applicable CONUSA.

(2) G3 RCSD will coordinate all other requests and taskings for RC support, e.g. AT for non-aligned units, ORE, overflow requirements from III Corps host units, etc. RCSD will forward all validated requirements to G3 Current operations for tasking.

l. 21st Cav Bde support.

(1) 21st Cav Bde conducts training and certification at Fort Hood of aviation units throughout the Army as well as foreign aviation units. Typical support requirements include artillery support for a CALFEX, EXEVAL evaluators, O/C and OPFOR support for both a pre-certification exercise and the certification exercise.

(2) The Fort Hood red cycle unit (or Amber division, as necessary) will be the primary recommendation to support these requests.

(3) 21st Cav Bde will submit requests for support according to the guidelines of 70 days prior to the date of execution.

m. Test support taskings.

(1) FORSCOM designates III Corps as the test unit for various new equipment, force structure and design, and concept initiatives as part of the Army test program. Within III Corps, test support taskings are handled by G3 Training and Support(T&S) and Force Integration Division (FID).

(2) Test support taskings follow the same procedures as other taskings except that processing timelines vary due to test agency input to G3 T&S. G3 T&S/FID Action Officer (AO) obtains a mission support number from G3 Current Operations and adheres to the procedures specified in this SOP.

   n. Exercise support taskings.

(1) General. III Corps exercises generally follow three categories: EAC exercises in which the III Corps HQ and/or units participate, EAC exercises in which the III Corps HQ does not participate and III Corps exercises. The G3 Exercise Action Officer (AO) obtains a mission support number for the exercise directive from G3 Current Operations and adheres to the procedures specified in this SOP.

(2) Unit, personnel and equipment support for III Corps exercises, and EAC exercises in which the Corps HQ is participating, are contained in the exercise directive published by G3 Exercise Division. The exercise directive will have a mission support number and is considered a tasking. The G3 Exercise AO will submit the MSO to the Chief of Current Operations, and the Deputy G3 for Operations, for endorsement prior to forwarding the MSO to the III Corps G3 for signature. G3 Current Operations may assist G3 Exercises with issuing additional taskings in support of the exercise. The Chief of Plans and Exercises will coordinate with the Chief of Operations to request support. G3 Current Operations will issue FRAGOs to the exercise directive, where practicable, to maintain administrative integrity. The G3 Exercise AO will include G3 Current Operations in distribution of published orders.

(3) Personnel and equipment taskings for exercises in which the Corps HQ is not a participant will be handled as any other external support request. Where possible, G3 Current Operations will task the Fort Hood Red Cycle unit to fill those requirements. When MOS/grade requirements exceed the Red Cycle unit capabilities, other units may receive the tasking. The G3 Current Operations AO will include G3 Exercise in the distribution of published orders.

   o. Training and support taskings.

(1) General. III Corps will not task units to support training or ARTEP evaluations except as noted with 21st Cav Bde. Units will coordinate training requirements within their organizations and are expected to assist other units meet their training requirements. Units may submit a request for exception to this SOP. Units must clearly articulate the basis for the exception in the request for support.

(2) Units will coordinate CTC requirements and troop lists with G3 Training and Support. Units that agree to participate in CTC rotations must retain the capability to support their standard mission requirements at their respective installations. G3 Training and Support will submit a request for support that includes the CTC statement of support and O/C shortfalls to G3 Current Operations for tasking. Current Operations will process the request adhering to the procedures specified in this SOP. The G3 Current Operations AO will include G3 Training and Support in the distribution published orders.

(3) Units participating in the CTC rotations will be tasked to provide all the CTC O/C shortfalls. Other units may be tasked IAW this SOP, only as an exception, for those O/C positions that the participating unit cannot provide.

p. Domestic operations and disaster relief. Domestic operations consist of military assistance to civil authorities, wildland firefighting, military support to civil authorities, et al. G3 Current Operations will publish MSOs in support of these activities based upon situational requirements and the receipt of taskings from FORSCOM. MSOs in support of wildland firefighting are separate and in addition to the Fort Hood red cycle SOP. Wildland firefighting MSOs for planning are generally published for the months of June through September.

q. Aviation (rotary wing) transportation. Upon endorsement by the Fort Hood OSA representative and a review of adherence to the appropriate policies and regulations governing the use of military aviation for travel, G3 Operations may task units to provide rotary wing transportation. Units should use their organic assets to visit training sites or related activities.

r. SD taskings. The III Corps Chief of Staff reviews SD requirements annually. The review is usually conducted in January or February each year. The III Corps ACofS, RM (manpower) is the executive agent for SD requirements. G3 Current Operations publishes a MSO supporting SD requirements at the conclusion of the review.

s. SGS and Executive Services taskings.

(1) Executive Service requirements are high visibility and frequently, immediate action taskings.   The III Corps Chief of Staff approves all Executive Service requests for support prior to submission to G3 Current Operations. The G3 Current Operation AO will adhere to the procedures established in this SOP to the extent possible. Where possible, G3 Current Operations will task the Fort Hood red cycle unit to fill these requirements. The G3 Current Operations AO will include Executive Services in the distribution of published orders.

(2) G3 Training and Support prepares all MSOs according to this SOP, supporting all visitors in the grades of Colonel and below. SGS will submit requests for support to G3 Current Operations for all visitors in the grades of Brigadier General and above.

D-8. Validation of requests for support (Phase 2).
The ACofS, G3 Current Operations specialist will stamp all valid requests with "RECEIVED," authenticate the request with their initials and the date. All requests will be reviewed for the correct information, validity, and adherence to the guidelines within this appendix. The specialist enters all requests in the The ACofS, G3 Current Operations data base or data log, assigns a mission number and a mission tasking (MT) code. The mission number is formatted in terms of calendar year, month, and request number, for example., HO 99-01-059. III Corps units should not use the III Corps mission number for internal tracking purposes. The MT code is a ACofS, G3 Current Operations internal tracking code. Units should reference the assigned III Corps mission/MSO number and subject in all correspondence.   Requests for support will be forwarded to the ACofS, G3, Chief of Current Operations for review. All approved requests for support will be forwarded to the appropriate AO and deputy for processing. The AO will contact the POC on all approved requests for support and provide updated status of the request.

D-9. Assessment of ability to support (Phase 3)

a. The assessment phase consists of determining the units' ability to support a requirement based on personnel and/or equipment availability. The AO assessment of a unit's ability to support a tasking includes, but is not limited to, staff recommendations, past tasking(s), PTTMS status, training impact, and other discriminators affecting the unit's ability to support the tasking. The ACofS, G3 Current Operations will notify MSCs of an impending tasking using a WARNO to a MSO. Units will begin parallel planning upon receipt of the impact notice. Figure D-1 contains an sample impact notice (WARNO). To the extent possible, all G3 sections should adhere to this procedure and format. For late requests, the AO will adjust the impact notice processing time and the suspense for unit response to achieve a good balance between the unit capability to respond and to meet mission requirements. The AO may, with approval of the Chief of Current Operations, reduce the amount and/or scope of information requested in an impact notice or may not submit an impact notice to MSCs.

b. The goal of the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, is to provide the maximum notice to soldiers for lengthy deployments ISO of overseas commands. The Chief Current Operations is the approval authority for the G3 Current Operations AO to deviate from the standard impact format and assessment procedures. The AO may be required to conduct hasty staff analysis, without impacting units, in order provide a recommendation for tasking of late requests. The AO basis for recommendation will be AG PRISM, G1 strength data and/or past taskings, training and/or exercise calendar information, previous coordination or as specified by the Chief of Current Operations. The AO will comply with all other supporting procedures outlined in this SOP. The G3 AO (Current Operations, FID, Exercises or Training) will assess the units' ability to support utilizing staff input, previous coordination, training calendars and/or unit "impact" responses.

c. The AO will conduct initial research using the AG PRISM database, G1 officer strength figures, and G4 equipment density listings to determine which MSCs have the requisite personnel and/or equipment to support the tasking.

d. The AO will send a WARNO to the MSO to all applicable MSCs via E-mail or fax; only MSCs with the appropriate personnel or equipment will be impacted. The Chief of Current Operations or the designated representative will electronically sign impact notices for the ACofS, G3/DPTM. Impact notices are considered valid requests for information to all addressees. Impact notice addressees will assess their ability to provide the requested support and provide a written response NLT the prescribed suspense date; Units will submit impact responses to G3 Current Operations in memorandum format signed by the units' G3/S3 or the designated representative. Unit impact responses must provide the information requested specified in the impact notice. Additionally, units will specify the personnel and/or equipment taskings they volunteer or agree to support, if any, in their response. Annex A to Figure 1 to this Appendix provides the standard format that units will use to respond to G3 Current Operations impact notices. The scope of information requested may be reduced to enable the AO to complete the tasking faster. Unit responses may be sent via E-mail to the G3 Current Operations POC and electronically signed.

e.   It is imperative that units provide accurate and timely responses to impact notices to facilitate the timely processing of the MSO. This process allows units to inform G3 Current Operations of the availability of their personnel or equipment.

Incomplete or inaccurate responses may result in units being tasked based solely on AG PRISM or G1 strength figures.

f. The III Corps Surgeon assists with conducting analysis and providing G3 Current Operations a recommendation on all taskings that require a medical MOS. G3 Current Operations will furnish the III Corps Surgeon all impact notices, taskings and requests for relief. 13CC/1MG will submit a consolidated response to the III Corps Surgeon that includes a recommendation to task off-post medical units, if appropriate, which are aligned with 1MG under the area support concept. Concurrently, the III Corps Surgeon will conduct parallel analysis with the remaining III Corps units. The III Corps Surgeon will provide the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, with the recommendation for the unit in the best position to support the tasking and the supporting justification. The ACofS, G3 Current Operations, will task the Fort Hood unit that the Corps Surgeon recommends. The ACofS, G3 Current Operations, will task Fort Bliss, Fort Riley, Fort Carson, Fort Sam Houston or Fort Polk if the III Corps Surgeon recommends they support the requirement. These units are aligned with 13CC/1MG under the area support concept. The III Corps Surgeon will review all requests for relief and provide the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, with a recommendation for approval or disapproval. The Corps Surgeon, in coordination with 13CC/1MG, updates the ACofS, G3 Current Operations, on unit alignments.

D-10. Tasking (PHASE 4)

a. The Fort Hood red cycle unit will be tasked as the first option, whenever possible, for installation or local area support. To the maximum extent possible, unit integrity will be maintained in support of tasking requirements.

b. After the suspense for impact responses, the AO will submit a completed MSO recommending unit(s) to be tasked to the Deputy G3 for Operations for signature. The packet will contain a cover sheet formatted according to current policy, explaining the analysis and recommendation, the MSO, the request for support, the impact notice and MSC responses, and a matrix containing the supporting statistical data, for example, personnel strength figures or equipment listings, unit impact responses, etc. Figure D-2 provides an example of the matrix to be presented. Upon approval for release by the Chief of Current Operations, the AO will E-mail or fax a copy of the MSO electronically signed as //DRAFT// over the authentication (signature) block to multiple POCs in the MSC being recommended for the tasking; simultaneously the AO provides copies to the requesting POC. Additionally, the AO provides copies to units, staff sections or agencies that are affected by the order. The AO will use the "read receipt" function of E-mail or telephonic notification to acknowledge that the tasked unit(s) has or have been notified. Units should initiate parallel planning within their commands to support the tasking upon receipt of the draft MSO.

b. Upon receipt of the signed MSO, the AO will E-mail the MSO to multiple POCs in the tasked MSC(s) with //ORIGINAL SIGNED// in the authentication block.

c. The ACofS, G3 Current Operations, will transmit draft and signed taskings to units via E-mail (primary), or fax (alternate). If the AO uses a fax to transmit the MSO, he must receive E-mail or verbal acknowledgment that the unit has received the tasking. When necessary, taskings may be transmitted telephonically, but must be followed by electronic or hard copy within 72 hours.

d. The AO will record all actions regarding communications and MSO status on the III Corps and Fort Hood Form 2000 (MSO File Tasking Cover Sheet) and ensure the complete packet is provided to the NCOIC for recordkeeping. Additionally, the AO will input and update all actions regarding the MSO in the Current Operations database.

e. Tasked MSCs will provide SNL and coordination information of their tasked soldiers according to the MSO. Tasked MSCs should reference the III Corps MSO number and the PARA/LIN number and/or duty title/position specified in the MSO in their correspondence with the AO. Tasked MSCs are responsible to update the Current Operations AO on changes of their personnel tasked to support the requirement.

f. The AO will adhere to the procedures specified in paragraphs 5c. and 5d. of this section to notify tasked MSCs of canceled taskings. E-mail messages will be the primary means to notify units on extensions in report date or return date. Upon unit request, G3 Current Operations will publish a FRAGO to the MSO for extensions.

g. Classified tasking. Classified requests and taskings are processed in the same manner as other requests with the following exceptions:

(1) The ACofS, G3 Current Operations, will comply with all special handling and marking procedures for classified documents, to include classified "working papers." The ACofS, G3 Current Operations NCOIC will record classified missions with an unclassified subject line in the mission log.

(2) Prior to typing in final form, the ACofS, G3 security manager, will review the MSO, and associated paperwork. The AO will observe this review and hand-carry the MSO back for final typing. If the security manager is unavailable, a responsible individual, knowledgeable of the requirements outlined in the classification guide or guidance associated with the mission, will conduct the review. The AO will ensure proper safeguarding of the MSO and associated paperwork throughout the staffing process.

(3) The AO will only use secure fax or hand-delivery to cleared personnel to transmit classified impact notices or MSOs; E-*mail is NOT a secure means of transmission.* The completed MSO and packet will be stored in the ACofS, G3 Current Operations safe.

Figure D-1. Sample warning order

FIGURE 1 TO APPENDIX D TO III CORPS & FH REG 350-1

Copy   of   Copies

SAMPLE

HQ, III Corps

Fort Hood, TX 76544
081100S XXXX
SUSPENSE: XXXXXX

WARNO 1 FOR MISSION SUPPORT ORDER SWA 98-10-15 (IMPACT NOTICE FOR RECURRING PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION FOR JTF-SWA)

REFERENCES: Unclassified message, HQs, FORSCOM //AFOP-OCT//, 301635Z Jan 98, subject: JTF-SWA Augmentees.

TIME ZONE USED THROUGHOUT THE ORDER: SIERRA (LOCAL)

TASK ORGANIZATION. Omitted.

1.   SITUATION. FORSCOM requested III Corps provide personnel augmentation for JTF-SWA on a recurring basis.

2. MISSION. III Corps determines its ability to provide personnel to JTF-SWA for 179 days with varying report dates.

3. EXECUTION.

   a. Concept of Operation. Omitted.

   b. Tasks to Subordinate Units. Omitted

   c. Coordinating instructions:

   (1) This is an impact notice for a III Corps tasking that is being considered for the major subordinate commands (Units) listed in Distribution below. The Units will determine if they can provide the following personnel support to JTF-SWA for 179 days starting on the dates indicated:

JTF-SWA

PARA/ LINE	TITLE	RANK	MOS	REPT DATE
VNHBR-741	LOG NCO	SSG	88N	981213

Figure D-1 Sample warning order (continued)

VNHBR-811 SYS ADM   SGT   74B   981213
              LAN
WARNO 1 FOR MISSION SUPPORT ORDER SWA 98-10-15 (IMPACT NOTICE
FOR RECURRING PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION FOR JTF-SWA)

ARCENT SAUDI

PARA/	TITLE	RANK	MOS	REPT

SAMPLE

LINE		DATE		
ARSA-013	ASST G2	CPT	35D	990110
ARSA-048	WHEEL MECH	SPC	63B	990110

ARCENT KUWAIT

PARA/ LINE	TITLE	RANK DATE	MOS	REPT
ARKU-012	QTR MASTER	03	92A	981227
ARKU-018	INTEL ANAL	SGT	96B	990110
ARKU-031	IMAG ANAL	SPC	96B	990110

     (2) Units will provide a written response to III Corps G3 Current Ops **NLT
XXXXXX**. **Units will use the format provided in ANNEX A to this WARNO to
submit responses**. Units are required to justify any negative response. Also, identify
critical unit missions that would be adversely affected by the tasking.

   (3) All positions are down graded by one.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. Omitted.

5. COMMAND and SIGNAL.

        a. Command. III Corps G3, Current OPS .

        b. Signal. Omitted.

ACKNOWLEDGE

Figure D-1. Sample warning order (continued)

SAMPLE

BELL
LTG
WARNO 1 FOR MISSION SUPPORT ORDER SWA 98-10-15 (IMPACT NOTICE
FOR RECURRING PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION FOR JTF-SWA)

OFFICIAL:

SAMPLE

//S// XXXXX
XXXXXXX
G3

ANNEX A: Unit Impact response format

DISTRIBUTION:
Commander, 4th Infantry Division, AATN: G3, Fort Hood, TX
  76544
Commander, 1st Cavalry Division, AATN: G3, Fort Hood, TX
  76544
Commander, 3rd ACR, ATTN: S3, Fort Carson, Co 80913
Commander, 31st ADA, ATTN: S3, Fort Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 504th MI Bde, ATTN: S3, Fort Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 89th MP Bde, ATTN: S3, Fort Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 3d Signal Bde, ATTN: S3, Fort Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 13th Finance Group, ATTN: S3, Ft Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 3d Personnel Group, ATTN: S3, Ft Hood, TX 76544
Commander, Headquarters Command, ATTN: S3, Ft Hood, TX 76544
Commander, 13th Corps Support Command, ATTN: G3, Ft Hood, TX
  76544
Commander, USAG, ATTN: G3, Ft Riley, CO 80913
Commander, USAG, ATTN: G3, Ft Carson, KS 66442

Section III.   Approval for taskings

The ACofS, G3/DPTM delegates approval authority to the Deputy G3 for Operations for all MSOs in which the duration is 30 days or less. The ACoS, G3/DPTM is the approval and release authority for all MSOs that are greater than 30 days in duration and, that are presented for signature greater than or equal to 50 days from the date of execution. The Chief of Staff, III Corps and Fort Hood is the release authority for all MSOs that are greater than 30 days in duration and presented for signature less than 50 days from the date of execution. The Chief of Staff will approve or disapprove the release of a MSO by endorsing the administrative cover sheet.

Section IV.   Request for relief process
   a. General. Requests for relief consume resources and reduce the time available for individuals to prepare for deployment. Units will process requirements, to include identification of personnel, and submit information according to the MSO until they are provided a written approval of the request for relief. Units will submit tasked personnel SNL and other specified information according to the MSO. The AO will not process requests for relief without having received the requisite information from the tasked unit. Telephonic requests for relief will not be processed for action. The AO will telephonically notify the unit of his recommendation. The AO recommendation will be presented to the ACofS, G3, or III Corps Chief of Staff for signature as described in this section. The unit will remain tasked in situations where III Corps must request relief from FORSCOM and is unable to task another unit.
      (1) A Unit's request for relief from a III Corps tasking must be signed by the MSC commander, chief of staff, executive officer (separate brigades), or staff section/directorate chief (III Corps and Fort Hood staff or tenant organization).
      (2) Requests for relief *must* contain sufficient information to support the unit's position. Sufficient justification for requesting relief must be clearly stated to preclude the AO from submitting additional requests for information to the tasked units, further delaying processing time.   The AO will document all requests for information on the administrative cover sheet and post as enclosures to the packet for submission to the ACofS, G3, or Chief of Staff.
      (3) The AO will review the request for relief, reevaluate the original analysis, and submit a recommendation to the Chief of Staff or ACofS, G3/DPTM.
   b. The request for relief is submitted to the Chief of Staff when the AO does not change the recommendation for tasking, that is, nonconcurs with the unit's request for relief.   The packet will contain the unit's request for relief; the MSO and all supporting data used in the analysis; a cover sheet explaining the background of the tasking and the rationale for the original tasking. The AO will prepare a memorandum that will accompany the packet, with the Chief of Staff signature block, to the tasked unit denying relief.
   c. The request for relief is submitted to the ACofS, G3/DPTM when the AO changes the recommendation for tasking, that is, concurs with the unit's request for relief.   The packet will contain the request for relief; the MSO and all supporting data used in the analysis; a cover sheet explaining the background of the tasking and the rationale for the original tasking. The AO will prepare a memorandum that will accompany the packet, with the ACoS, G3/DPTM signature block, to the tasked unit granting relief.

A FRAGO tasking another unit and relieving the originally tasked unit will accompany the packet.

ANNEX A TO WARNO 1 FOR MISSION SUPPORT ORDER SWA 98-10-15 (IMPACT NOTICE FOR RECURRING PERSONNEL AUGMENTATION FOR JTF-SWA)

UNIT HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE SYMBOL   DATE:

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, III Corps and Fort Hood,
      ATTN: G3 Current Operations, Fort Hood, TX
      76540

SUBJECT: IMPACT Response to WARNO XXXXXXXXX

1. XXXXX submits the following response to III Corps WARNO XXXX.

MOS	GRADE	AUTH	ASGND	GAINS	DEPLOYED	LOSS	CRITICAL POSITION	RETURN DEPLOYED	AVAIL

NOTES:
Units will respond to each MOS and grade specified in the WARNO. Unless otherwise stated, units should also include information on one grade lower than specified in the requirements of the WARNO. Specify all personnel in a promotable status. Units must specify the quantity, reason and date for each entry in the DEPLOYED, LOSS, CRITICAL POSITION, GAINS and RETURN DEPLOYED columns. ASGND is the currently assigned personnel. GAINS and LOSS information is for the time period specified in the requirement(s). Specify critical unit missions/training during the time period stated for the requirement(s) for the applicable MOS' and grades. A critical position is when a soldier's absence from the unit would cause an unacceptable degradation in deployment to combat readiness.

2. XXXX agrees to support the following positions specified in WARNO XXXX. List each PARA/LIN number and position specified in the WARNO that the unit agrees to support.

3. POC this action is XXXXXX at XXX-XXXX.

        //S// for by XXXXXX

Figure D-2. III Corps individual tasking matrix

SAMPLE   I.R.N. CHARGE
XXX, XX

III CORPS INDIVIDUAL TASKING MATRIX

DATA SOURCE:_____

GRADE:_____   MOS:_____   ASI:_____   LANG:_____   PROF:_____

UNIT	AUTH	ASSGND	GAINS	DEPLOYED	LOSS	CRITICAL POSITION	RETURN DEPLOYED	% OR # AVAIL
4 ID (INCL3 BCT @ CARSON)								
1 CD								
13 CC								
89 MP								
3 SIG								
504 MI								
3 PG								
13 FIN								
HQ CMD								
CARTY (FT SIL)								
USAG CARSON (INCL3 ACR & 43 ASG)								
USAG RILEY (1/1, 1/3, 937 ENGRF)								
31 ADA (FT BLISS)								

NR = NO RESPONSE

Appendix E
Red Cycle Installation Support at Fort Hood

E-1. General
This appendix prescribes the allocation of red cycle support requirements among the tenant MSCs at Fort Hood.

E-2. Allocations
    a. Red cycle installation support periods are calculated based on the average authorized Staff Sergeant and below strength from type maneuver brigade. This figure is divided into each MSCs authorized Staff Sergeant and below strength to obtain MSC brigade equivalents. MSCs receive red cycle support periods based on assigned brigade equivalents (2,282 soldiers).
    b. Each year at Fort Hood, forty-eight red-cycle weeks are divided between 1CD, 4ID, 504th MI Bde, and the 3d Sig Bde. The two-week Christmas holiday and Spring and Fall Cleanups periods are *white* for all units.
    c. When brigade-sized MSCs are red, one divisional unit will be *amber* to reinforce the *red* MSC as required.
    d. Units exempted from red support cycle taskings based on their day-to-day mission requirements in support of the installation are: 13th COSCOM, 89th MP Bde, 13th Fin Gp, 3d Pers Gp, 21st Cav (Air Cbt), and Headquarters Command. These units may be tasked to provide installation support on a case-by-case basis.
    e. When the first day of the month falls on a weekend or a holiday, the unit that is red cycle the previous month will stay red until the first *work day* of the new month. For example, in July 2000 the first work day is 5 July (due to the 4th of July holiday). Therefore, the unit that is red for June will stay red through 4 July. The unit that is red for July will pick up the red cycle taskings on 5 July.

E-3.   Red cycle standing operating procedure (SOP)
A copy of the red cycle SOP with annexes is available from III Corps G-3, Current Operations. The red cycle SOP is available in the III Corps public folders as shown below:
        Public Folders
        All Public Folders
        Fort Hood Public Folders
        III Corps Public Folders
        III Corps G3
        Red Cycle SOP

Appendix F
Fort Hood Spring and Fall Cleanup

F-1. General
Fort Hood spring and fall cleanup is conducted twice a year, one week in the spring and one week in the fall, during a five-day block of time to upgrade and enhance the appearance and conduct environmental maintenance of the installation. Cleanup periods will be scheduled to coincide with FORSCOM umbrella week.

F-2. Scope
The scope of activities for fall and spring cleanup includes a thorough police, correction, beautification, and reporting of deficiencies observed in assigned areas of responsibilities. This is a military operation. Everyone (Corps headquarters to individual soldiers and DA civilians and as many family members as possible) will be involved.

F-3. Objective
The objective of fall and spring cleanup is to focus all necessary resources to enhance quality of life and a clean environment to work in. Additional guidelines are:
    a. No training will be conducted during the cleanup period unless approved by the III Corps Commanding General.
     b. Do not schedule sergeant's time training during the cleanup period.
    c.   The roads on Fort Hood that are normally closed for PT (as listed in appendix B) will not be closed during spring and fall cleanup periods.

F-4. Responsibilities
    a. Commanders.
        (1) Ensure cleanup is accomplished in assigned sectors for cantonement, maneuver, and firing areas. 1CD and 4ID will alternate maneuver training area responsibility each subsequent cleanup period.
        (2) Provide each soldier a safety briefing that emphasizes the dangers of unexploded ordnance and procedures to mark and report suspicious objects.
        (3) Appoint an MSC representative to be a POC for contonement and maneuver area cleanup.
        (4) Be prepared to brief the III Corps Commanding General on internal operations plan for cleanup.
        (5) Allow soldiers to cleanup their quarters and barracks areas at the designated time during cleanup.
    b. Garrison Commander.
        (1) Assumes overall responsibility for the coordination of the contonement area cleanup.
        (2) Coordinates with internal directorates (for example, DPW, DOL) of their responsibilities during cleanup week.
        (3) Coordinates final inspection of contonement area with their internal directorates.

c. ACofS, G3.

(1) Publish Spring and Fall Cleanup MOIs.

(2) Assumes responsibility for the coordination of live fire ranges and maneuver training areas cleanup.

(3) Conduct a final clearance inspection of ranges and maneuver training areas

F-5. Occupants of family housing
Occupants of family housing are encouraged to support the fall and spring cleanup. Cleanup times will be published well in advance in *The Sentinel.* Occupants are expected to assist in common areas maintenance in the villages. Area cleanup and beautification includes grounds adjacent to quarters, common areas, and large open areas. Village mayors need to coordinate with their sponsor units. Dates and times will be announced for pickup of rubbish and unserviceable items.

Appendix G
Semi-annual Training Briefs (SATB) Standard Format

G-1. General
This appendix provides a narrative description of standardized slides for division-level SATB and separate brigade SATBs for III Corps MSCs.

G-2. Topics
The slide topics are the areas which provide the most comprehensive snapshot of an MSC's overall training status. MSCs are not limited to the only topics indicated on the sample slides (figure G-1 through figure G-50, but all listed topics must be addressed in the respective brief.

G-3.   Descriptions
The descriptions discuss the information required in each slide. MSCs will develop their own formats that effectively visualize the intent of the description in view of mission(s) and training activities peculiar to that unit.

G-4. SATB slide description
    a. Slide 1
        (1) Title: (MSC) SATB.
        (2) Description. Slide 1 is the MSC opening slide and is produced and designed by the MSC.
    b. Slide 2
        (1) Title: Mission statement.
        (2) Description: Slide 2 contains the MSC's mission statement.
    c. Slide 3
        (1) Title: Division/Separate Brigade METL assessment.
        (2) Description: Slide 3 lists the division's or separate brigade's METL tasks and assesses these tasks by subordinate unit. The last column in the slide contains the division commander's assessment. The assessment is made using a T, P, or U code.
    d. Slide 4
        (1) Title: Lessons learned.
        (2) Description: Slide shows a general overview of the unit's lessons learned since the last unit SATB.
    e. Slide 5
        (1)Title: Training strategy (next 6 months) and battle focus**.**
        (2) Description: Slide 5 shows bullets or one-liners which describe the division/separate brigade commander's training guidance directives for the next 6 months and how they tie-in with the division's/separate brigade's METL.
    f. Slide 6
        (1) Title: Key events (next 6 months).
        (2) Description: Using a calendar format, show the key training events for the next 6 months.

g. Slide 7.

(1) Title: METL event crosswalk.

(2) Description: This slide lists the unit's METL tasks and assesses the current training status as well as by key event using a T, P, or U.

h. Slide 8.

(1) Title: Budget (previous 6 months).

(2) Description: This slide shows the unit's major training events and their budgeted costs versus the actual costs for the previous 6 months.

i. Slide 9.

(1) Title: Budget (upcoming events).

(2) Description: Shows major training events and their budgeted costs for the next 6 months

j. Slide 10.

(1) Title: OPTEMPO.

(2) Description: Slide shows pacing item actual mileage for the past 6 months and projected mileage for the next 6 months.

k. Slide 11.

(1) Title: Ammunition expenditure.

(2) Description: Slide shows the unit's ammunition expenditure rate and the forecasted expenditure. Also shows any concerns for future training events by ammunition type.

l. Slide 12.

(1) Title: Flying hours.

(2) Description: Slide lists by aircraft type, flying hours authorized, flying hours used, and flying hour projected for the next quarter.

m. Slide 13.

(1) Title: Preparation/Ramp-Up for NTC.

(2) Description: Slide outlines the division's/separate brigade's standard training plan for NTC ramp-up/prep. Included here is the division's/separate brigade's standard package number of platoon/company STX lanes, company, battalion/TF and brigade FTX and FCXs, JANUS/SIMNET exercises.

n. Slide 14.

(1) Title: Weekend training.

(2) Description: Slide shows the unit's schedule for weekend training and the scheduled 'make up' training holidays.

o. Slide 15.

(1) Title: III Corps gate strategy.

(2) Description: Only the title.

p. Slide 16.

(1) Title: Soldier certification program.

(2) Description: Highlights the results of the previous two quarter's soldier certification program and outlines the plan for the upcoming two quarters. .

q. Slide 17

(1) Title: Leader certification program.

(2) Description: Highlights the results of the previous two quarter's leader certification program and outlines the plan for the upcoming two quarters

Explain how the leaders will be trained, what tasks they will be trained on, and who will certify them.

r. Slide 18.

(1) Title: Officer professional development.

(2) Description: Use this slide only if OPD was not addressed in the previous slide. This slide shows the unit's OPD objectives, events, and assessment for the previous quarter and the upcoming quarter.

s. Slide 19.

(1) Title: Staff certification program.

(2) Description: Highlights the results of the previous two quarter's staff certification program and outlines the plan for the next two quarters. Show the schedule for training and certifying staffs prior to any major training event. Explain how the staff will be trained; the training tasks; who will train them; and who will certify them.

t. Slide 20.

(1) Title: Live fire training and qualification.

(2) Description: Using the III Corps gate strategy, highlight the previous quarter's live fire training and qualification program. Additionally, outline the plan for the next two quarters.

u. Slide 21.

(1) Title: Battalion/Task Force EXEVAL Program.

(2) Description: using the III Corps gate strategy, highlight the results of the previous two quarter's EXEVAL program and outline the plan for the next two quarters. Show the schedule for training and evaluation. Explain how they will be trained, tasks to be trained, who will train them, and who will certify them.

v. Slide 22.

(1) Title: Gate strategy distractors.

(2) Description: Highlight any distractors that could effect the unit's compliance with the III Corps gate strategy.

w. Slide 23.

(1) Title: Readiness status.

(2) Description: Title slide only.

x. Slide 24.

(1) Title: Training readiness.

(2) Description: For each weapon system, show the number assigned, the number qualified, and the percentage of assigned that are qualified. For other columns (for example, class A agent, ordering officer, claims officer, and combat lifesaver), show the number required and the number trained.

y. Slide 25

(1) Title: Headquarters manning.

(2) Description: Shows the current manning of all unit headquarters. The Corps' standard is 105 percent or less manning in all unit headquarters.

z. Slide 26.

(1) Title: Combat crew manning and qualification.

(2) Description: For each weapon system list the number of full crews, partial crews, and unfilled crews. Also list the total number of crews or platoons authorized and qualified.

aa. Slide 27.

(1) Title: Digital readiness (ABCS).

(2) Description: Slide shows the number of operators required and trained on each ABCS system (MCS, ASAS, AFATDS, CSSCS, AMDWS, GCCS-A, FAADC2, IMETS, TAIS, and DTSS).

ab. Slide 28.

(1) Title: Digital readiness.

(2) Description: Show how the unit plans, conducts, and tracks the required individual sustainment training for each ABCS system.

ac. Slide 29.

(1) Title: PT update.

(2) Description: Shows the number of soldiers for the division/separate brigade, the division/separate brigade headquarters, and each brigade/battalion who are required to take the APFT. Also shows the number of profiles, qualified, percent qualified, PT average, earned the fitness badge, due or over due an APFT, pregnant, convalescence leave, and a total for each column.

ad. Slide 30.

(1) Title: Deployment readiness.

(2) Description: Show columns for PRFs, optical inserts with two pair of glasses, mask fit, USR nondeployable, nondeployable for profiles, dental category III/IV, tested for HIV, DNA on file, alert roster date, last recall exercise date, and rear detachment OIC/NCOIC. Fill in data for division/separate brigade headquarters, each brigade/battalion, and a division/separate brigade total.

ae. Slide 31.

(1) Title: Deployment requirements.

(2) Description: Show columns for JDOC, HAZMAT, movement book, AUEL Date, railroad team on orders, air load team on orders, BBPCT submitted, shackle storage, and validate load plans. Fill in data for the division/separate brigade headquarters, each brigade/battalion, and a division/separate brigade total.

af. Slide 32.

(1) Title: Containers.

(2) Description: Show the status of deployment containers for units; for example, how many authorized, on hand, and serviceable.

ag. Slide 33.

(1) Title: Equipment readiness services.

(2) Description: Show the number of services scheduled, the number of services completed, the number of services within variance, and the number not within 10 percent variance for 6 months ago, 5 months ago, 4 months ago, 3 months ago, 2 months ago, 1 month ago, and for the current month.

ah. Slide 34.

(1) Title: Force modernization.

(2) Description: Show the schedule for and issues with any displaced equipment turn-in, new equipment fielding, and/or new equipment training.

ai. Slide 35.

(1) Title: CDE/NBC individual readiness.

(2) Description: Slide will focus on mandatory training for individuals.

aj. Slide 36.
(1) Title CDE/NBC collective readiness.
(2) Description: Slide will focus on mandatory training for groups.
ak. Slide 37.
(1) Title: NBC equipment readiness.
(2) Description: Slide will shows the type of equipment, number authorized, on hand, serviceable.
al. Slide: 38.
(1) Title: Resource summary.
(2) Description: Slide will show major events, status of resources for the events.
am. Slide 39.
(1) Title: Driver's training.
(2) Description: Slide will show the status of driver's training program. Commanders should be prepared to discuss the guidance outlined in AR 600-55.
an. Slide 40.
(1) Title: Safety program.
(2) Description: Slide will outline a specific safety program with risk reductions functions and methods to monitor success of program. Safety goals will also be included.
ao. Slide 41
(1) Title: Family readiness.
(2) Description: For the division/separate brigade headquarters and each brigade/battalion, show the number of families assigned, the percentage briefed on TRICARE, and the number of families enrolled in TRICARE. Also show the number of families required to have a family care plan and the number out of tolerance. Also show the date of the last family support group training event. Also show division/separate brigade totals for each column.
ap. Slide 42.
(1) Title: Facility readiness.
(2) Description: Shows any facility issue(s) that the unit commander, CSM may want to discuss.
aq. Slide 43.
(1) Title: Division/Separate Brigade CSM.
(2) Description: Title slide only.
ar. Slide 44.
(1) Title: CSM soldier training assessment.
(2) Description: Slide shows the strengths and shortcomings of the unit's soldier training program.
as. Slide 45.
(1) Title: NCOPD.
(2) Description: This slide shows the objectives, events, and assessment of the NCOPD program for the previous quarter and the next quarter. The next quarter's NCOPD should focus on the shortcomings from the previous slide, if possible.
at. Slide 46.
(1) Title: Sergeant's Time Training.

(2) Description: Shows the focus of the STT for the next 6 months.

au. Slide 47.

(1) Title: Military school status.

(2) Description: Show the number of personnel (officer, NCO, and enlisted) qualified through the last quarter. Also show the number enrolled or graduated in the current quarter for on-post schools, and all leader schools. Also show the number of soldiers waiting to attend PLDC.

av. Slide 48.

(1) Title: PLDC/SGT status.

(2) Description: For the III Corps Commanding General show brigade figures. For the III Corps DCG show battalion figures.

(a) Column 1: Show the number of Specialists in PZ eligible.

(b) Column 2: Show the number of SPC on the promotion list.

(c) Column 3: Divide the number on the list by the number eligible to show the percent on the list.

(d) Column 4: Show the number of SPC who met the cutoff score for promotion.

(e) Column 5: Show the number of SPC in column 4 that need PLDC.

(f) Column 6: Divide the number of SPC that have graduated PLDC by the number that attended for this briefing cycle.

(g) Column 7: Show total number of SGT authorized.

(h) Column 8: Show number of SGT assigned.

(i) Column 9: Divide the numbe of SGT assigned by the number authorized.

(j) Column 10: Divide STAR assigned by STAR authorized.

aw. Slide 49.

(1) Title: Reenlistment.

(2) Description: The commander briefs the current reenlistment status for the division.

ax. Slide 50.

(1) Title: Things I'm Proud Of.

(2) Description: The commander highlights the areas and programs in his/her unit that makes him or her proud.

ay. Slide 51.

(1) Title: Issues and concerns.

(2) Description: Commander briefs his or her issues and concerns.

Figure G-1. Semi-annual training brief (SATB)

Figure G-2 Mission statement

Figure G-3. Division/separate brigade mission essential task list (METL) assessment

Figure G-4. Lessons learned

Figure G-5. Training strategy and battle focus

Figure G-6. Key events

Figure G-7. Mission essential task list (METL) event crosswalk
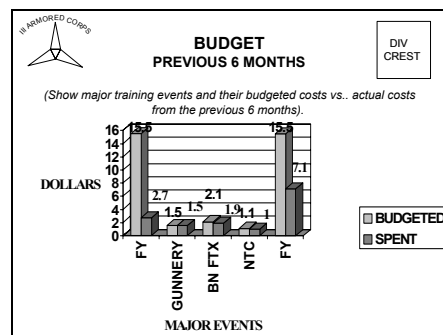
Figure G-8. Budget (previous 6 months)
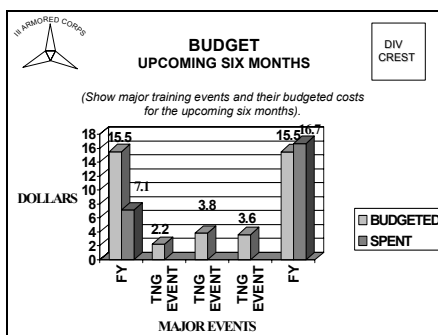
Figure G-9. Budget (upcoming 6 months)
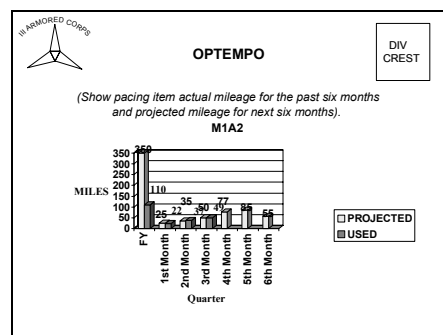
Figure G-10. Operation tempo (OPTEMPO)

Figure G-11. Ammunition expenditure

Figure G-12. Flying hours

Figure G-13. Prep/ramp up for National Training Center (NTC)

Figure G-14. Weekend training

Figure G-15. Gate strategy

Figure G-16. Soldier certification program

Figure G-17. Leader certification program

Figure G-18. Officer professional development

Figure G-19. Staff certification program

Figure G-20. Live fire training and qualification

Slide 21. Battalion/task force (EXEVAL) program

Figure G-22. Gate strategy distracters

Figure G-23. Readiness status

Figure G-24. Training readiness

Figure G-25. Headquarters manning

Figure G-26. Combat crew manning and qualification

Figure G-27. Digital readiness (ABCS)

Figure G-28. Digital readiness

Figure G-29. Physical training (PT) update

Figure G-30. Deployment readiness

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III ARMORED CORPS

DEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS — DIV CREST

Units	JDOC	HAZMAT	MVMT BOOK	AUEL DATE	Railroad Team on Orders (Date Trnd)	Air Load Team On Orders (Date Trnd)	BBPCT Submit	Shackle Shortage	Validate Load Plans
STANDARD	2/CO	2/BN	Annual Update	Semi-Update	1 TM/ CO	1 TM/ CO	Annual Update	As Req.	Annual Valid.
DIV HHC	2/2	1/0	Apr 99	Aug 99	1/1 Apr 99	1/1 Apr 99	Aug 99	0	Aug 99
BDE									
BDE									
BDE									
BDE									
BDE									
DIV TOTAL:									

Figure G-31. Deployment requirements

III ARMORED CORPS

CONTAINERS — DIV CREST

UNIT AND TYPE OF CONTAINER	# REQUIRED	# ON HAND	# SERVICEABLE
BDE HHC			
MILVAN			
CONEX			
ISU 90			
BN			
MILVAN			
CONEX			
ISU 90			
BN			
MILVAN			
CONEX			
ISU 90			
BN			
MILVAN			
CONEX			
ISU 90			
BN			
MILVAN			
CONEX			
ISU 90			

Commanders will brief the status deployment containers for their units

Figure G-32. Containers

III ARMORED CORPS

EQUIPMENT READINESS "SERVICES" — DIV CREST

MONTH	NUMBER SCHEDULED	NUMBER COMPLETED	NUMBER WITHIN VARIANCE NOT COMPLETED	NUMBER NOT WITHIN 10% VARIANCE
6 months ago				
5 months ago				
4 months ago				
3 months ago				
2 months ago				
1 months ago				
Current month				

Figure G-33. Equipment readiness services

III ARMORED CORPS

EQUIPMENT READINESS "FORCE MODERNIZATION" — DIV CREST

(Show schedule for and issues with:
•-Displaced equipment turn-in
•-New equipment fielding
•-New equipment training)

Figure G-34. Force moderization

III ARMORED CORPS

NBC INDIVIDUAL READINESS — DIV CREST

Training	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd
UNIT	100	100	200	200	200	200	273	273	250	250
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
UNIT	321	321	585	585	751	751	668	668	450	450
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
UNIT	488	488	447	447	447	447	695	695	387	387
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
UNIT	909	909	1232	1232	1398	1398	1636	1636	1087	1087
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	

Individual NBC training tasks (number trained / number assigned and resulting percentage)

Figure G-35. (CDE/NBC) individual readiness

III ARMORED CORPS

NBC COLLECTIVE READINESS — DIV CREST

Training	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd	trnd	asnd
UNIT	260	260	283	283	1	1	3	5	98	100
	100%		100%		100%		60%		98%	
UNIT	563	563	585	585	751	751	751	751	751	751
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
UNIT	222	222	756	756	523	523	471	471	475	475
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	
UNIT	1045	1045	1624	1624	1275	1275	1225	1227	1324	1326
	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	

Mandatory training requirements for groups (number trained / number assigned and resulting percentage)

Figure G-36. CDE/NBC collective readiness

Figure G-37. Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) equipment readiness

Figure G-38. Resources summary

Figure G-39. Driver's training

Figure G-40.   Safety program

Figure G-41. Family readiness

Figure G-42. Facility readiness

Figure G-43. Division/Separate Brigade Command Sergeant Major (CSM)

Figure G-44. Command Sergeant Major (CSM) soldier training assessment

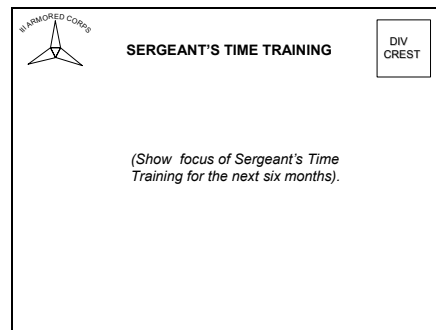**Figure G-45. Noncommissioned officer professional development (NCOPD)**

Figure G-46. Sergeant's time training

Figure G-47. Military schools status

Figure G-48. PLDC/SGT status

Figure G-49. Reenlistment

Figure G-50. Things I'm proud of

Figure G-51. Issues and concerns

Appendix H
Points of Contact

Table H-1. Points of contact

Function	POC	Telephone number
	FAP Training	618-7582 or 288-2943
	Battle Simulatoin Cener	288-3233
	DACH Dept of Social Work	288-6474
	DPW Environmental Management Branch, Bldg 4468	287-8755
	ACofS G1, Safety	287-3725

Glossary

Section I. Abbreviations

A2C2
Army Airspace Command and Control

AAFES
Army and Air Force Exchange Service

AAR
After Action Review

ABCS
Army Battle Command System

ACofS
Assistant Chief of Staff

ACE
Analysis and Control Element

ACLS
Advanced Cardiac Life Support

ACR
Armored Cavalry Regiment

ACS
Army Community Services

ACT
Analysis Control Team

ACTS
Apache Crew Training System

ADC
Assistant Division Commander

AER
Army Emergency Relief

AFATDS
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System

AFTB
Army Family Team Building

AG
Adjutant General

AGTS
Advanced Gunnery Training Systems, Aerial Gunnery Target System

Alt
alternate

AMDWS
Air and Missile Defense Workstation

AMEDD
Army Medical Department

AMPS
Air Mission Planning System

AHA
Ammunition Holding Area

AO
Action Officer

AOC
Air Operations Center

APFT
Army Physical Fitness Test

AR
Army Regulation

ARFOR
Army Force

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARS
Aerial Reconnaissance Squadron

ARTEP
Army Preliminary Accident Report

ASAS
All Source Analysis System

ASC
Army Safety Center

ASET IV
Aviation Survivability Equipment Trainer IV

ASMART
AMEDD Systematic Modular Approach to Realistic Training

ASO
Alternate Safety Officer

ASP
Ammunition Supply Point

AT
Annual Training

ATCCS
Army Tactical Command and Control System

ATM
Asynchronous Transfer Modem

ATRRS
Army Training Requirements and Resource System

Ave
avenue

AWE
Advanced Warfighting Experiment

AWSS/LASS
Aerial Weapons Scoring System/Laser Aimed Scoring System

BAM
Bradley Advanced Metric

BAS
Battlefield Automated System

BASOPS
Base operations

BCBST
Brigade Command and Battle Staff Training

BBS
Battalion and Brigade Simulation

BCIS
Battlefield Combat Identification System

BCMU
Brown's Creek Multi-Use Range

BCPC
Bradley Crew Proficiency Course

BCTC
Battle Command Training Center

BCTD
Battle Command Training Division

BCTP
Battle Command Training Program

BC/TCGST
Bradley/Tank Crew Gunnery Skills Test

BCT
Brigade Combat Team

Bde
Brigade

BFA
Battlefield Functional Area

BFV
Bradley fighting vehicle

BGST
Bradley Gunners Skills Test

Blvd
Boulevard

BMO
Battalion Motor Officer

BMS
Battalion Motor Sergeant

BMT
Battalion Maintenance Technician

Bn
Battalion

BNCOC
Basic Noncommissioned Officers Course

BOS
Battlefield Operations Systems

BPLF
Basic pre-livefire

BSC
Battle Simulation Center

BSFV
Bradley Stinger Fighting Vehicle

BT
Bradley (Gunnery) Table

BTLS
Basic Trauma Life Support

BUS HWY 190
Business Highway 190

BWMU
Blackwell Multi-Use Range

C4I
Command, Control, Communication, Computers and Intelligence

CA
California

Cal
caliber

CALFEX
Combined Arms Live Fire Exercise

CARC
Chemical Agent Resistant Coating

CAS3
Combined Arms Staff Services School

Cat
category

CATS
Combined Arms Training Strategy

CBE
Command Budget Estimate

CBS
Corps Battle Simulation

CBT
Combat Lifesaver Training

CC
Clabber Creek

CCMU
Clabber Creek Multi-Use Range

CCTT
Close Combat Tactical Trainer

CFP
Contingency Force Pool

CFS
Command Financial Specialist

CFSO
Counterintelligence Force Protection Source Operations

CFSP
Command Financial Specialist Program

CFV
Cavalry Fighting Vehicle

CECOM
Communication - Electrionics Command

CGS
Common Ground Station

CGSOC
Command and General Staff College

CI
Counterintelligence

CIF
Central Issue Facility

CL
Clear

CMB
Combat Medical Badge

CMF
Career Management Field

CMPC
Crittenberger Multi-Use Range

CMRP
Commanders master religious program

CMS
Combat Mission Simulator (AH-64)

CMT
Common Military Training

Co
company

COFT
Conduct of Fire Trainer

COFTX
Company Field Training Exercise

CONUS
Continental United States

CONUSA
Continental United States Army

CP
Command Post

CPL
Corporal

CPR
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

CPX
Command Post Exercise

CSM
Command Sergeant Major

CS
Combat Support

CSS
Combat Service Support

CSSCS
Combat Service Support Control System

CT
Combat Table

CTC
Combat Training Center

CTG
Command Training Guidance

CTSF
Central Technical Support Facility

CTT
Common Task Training

DA
Department of the Army

DBST
Digital Battle Staff Trainer

DCA
Directorate of Community Activities

DCG
Deputy Commanding General

DENTAC
Dental Activity

DFCC
Digital Force Coordination Cell

DFTT
Dragon Field Tactical Trainer

DGTS
Dragon Gunnery Training System

DIVARTY
Division Artillery

DL
Distance Learning

DM
Dalton Mountain

DME
Decision Making Exercise

DMMU
Dalton Mountain Multi-Use Range

DMPRC
Digital Multi-Purpose Range Complex

DMTP
Dental Medical Proficiency Training

DOIM
Directorate of Information Management

DOL
Directorate of Logistics

DPTM
Director of Plans, Training, and Mobilization

DPW
Director of Public Works

DRB
Division Ready Brigade

DRC
Digital Reference Center

DRTSS
Deployable Range Training and Safety System

DTMS
Digital Training Management System

DSN
Defense Switched Network

DTF
Digital Training Facility (now called BCTC)

DTSS
Digital Topographic Support System

EAC
Echelons Above Corps

EC
Environmental coordinator

EDD
Explosive detection dog

EDRE
Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise

EIB
Expert Infantryman Badge

EFMB
Expert Field Medical Badge

EMC
Environmental Management Course

EMT-B
Emergency Medical Technician-Basic

EPLRS
Enhanced Position Location Reporting System

EXEVAL
External Evaluation

FAADC2I
Forward Area Air Defense Command, Control, and Intelligence

FAP
Family Advocacy Program

FAST
Fundamental Abilities Skills Test

FATS
Fire Arms Training System

FBCB2
Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below

FCX
Fire Coordination Exercise

FDC
First Digital Corps

FDD
First Digital Division

FH
Fort Hood

FIST
Fire Support Team

FORSCOM
Forces Command

FRAGO
Fragmentary Order

Freq/yr
Frequency per year

FRG
Family Readiness Group

FRIES
Fast Rope Infiltration/Exfiltration System

FSG
Family Support Group

FSP
Force Support Package

FT
Fort

FTI
Fixed Tactical Internet

FTX
Field Training Exercise

FY
Fiscal Year

GBCS
Ground Based Common Sensor

GBS
Global Broadcast Satellite

GCOFTS
Gnnery Conduct of Fire Trainer

GFRE
Ground Forces Readiness Enhancement

GNR
Gunner

GORC
General Officer Range Conference

Grad
graduate

GSP
Gunnery Standardization Program

GTLF
Gate to live fire

GVLDD-E
Ground Vehicle Laser Locator Designator - Evaluator

HAZCOM
Hazard Communication

HAZMAT
Hazardous Material

HAZMIN
Hazard Minimization

HAZWASTE
Hazardous Waste

HCAC
House Creek Assault Course

HCSLF
House Creek Squad Live Fire

HET
Heavy Equipment Transporter

HG
Hand Grenade

HHC
Headquarters and Headquarters Company

HM
Henson Mountain

HMMU
Henson Mountain Multi-Use Range

Hrs
hours

HST
Home Station Training

HQ(s)
Headquarter(s)

IAW
In Accordance With

ICRC
Intelligence Contingency Readiness Center

ICEX
Intelligence/Counterintelligence Exercise

ICW
Interactive Courseware

ID
Idaho

IDT
Inactive Duty Training

IEW
Intelligence and Electronic Warfare

IFF
Identification of Friend or Foe

IG
Inspector General

IKP
Instructor, Key personnel

ILAN
Installation Local Area Network

IMETS
Integrated Meteorological System

I/O
Instrctor/Operator

IRC
Integrated Resource Conference

IRT
Installation Response Team

ISSA
Intraservice Support Agreement

ISYSCON
Integrated System Control

ITEP
Individual Training and Evaluation Program

IV
Intravenous
JANUS
Battle Staff Training Program

JOPES/WWMCCS
Joint Operations Planning System/Worldwide Military Command and Control System

JM
Jack Mountain

JRTC
Joint Readiness Training Center

JTF
Joint Task Force

KS
Kansas

LAD
Latest Arrival Date

LAN
Local Area Network

LCT
LONGBOW Crew Trainer

LCTS
LONGBOW Crew Training System

LEAD
Leadership education and development

Ldr
Leader

LFX
Live fire exercise

LG
Land Group

LIN
Line Item Number

LOI
Letter of Instruction

LRSC
Long Range Surveillance Company

LRSU
Long Range Surveillance Unit

LRTC
Long Range Training Calendar

LTA
Local Training Area

LTP
Leader Training Program

MAJ
Major

MCS
Maneuver Control System

MEDDAC
Medical Department Activity

METL
Mission Essential Task List

MFT
Master fitness trainer

MI
Military intelligence

MILES
Multiple Laser Engagement Systems

MILES-AGES II
Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement-System Air Ground Engagement System II

MILVAN
Military-owned demountable container

MLRS
Multiple Launch Rocket System

Mo
month

MOI
Memorandum of Instruction

MOS
Military Occupation Specialty

MPES
Mobilization Planning and Execution System

MPQC
Military Poice Qualification Course

MS
Mississippi

MSC
Major Subordinate Command

MSO
Mission Support Order

MTA
Maneuver Training Area

MTF
Medical Treatment Facilities

MTOE
Modified Table of Organization and Equiment

MTP
Mission Training Plan

MTS
Moving Target Simulator

MTSA
Multisensor Target Acquisition

MTT
Mobile Training Team

MUTA
Multiple Unit Training Assembly

MWD
Military working dog

NBC
Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

NCO
Noncommissioned Officer

NCOES
Noncommissed Officer Education System

NCOIC
Noncommissioned Officer in Charge

NCOPD
NCO Professional Development

NEPA
National Environmental Protection Act

NET
New Equipment Training

NETT
New Equipment Training Team

NG
National Guard

NLT
Not Later Than

NTC
National Training Center

NTDR
Near-Term Digital Radio

O/C
Observation Controller

OCAC
Owls Creek Assault Course

OCONUS
Outside Continental United States

OK
Oklahoma

OMA
Operation Maintenance Army (funding category)

OMAR
Operation Maintenance, Army Reserve

OMARNG
Operation Maintenance, Army National Guard

OOTW
Operations Other Than War

OPD
Officer professional development

OPFOR
Opposing Forces

OPLAN
Operations Plan

OPORD
Operations Order

OPSEC
Operational Security

OPTEMPO
Operational Tempo

ORE
Operational Readiness Exercises

OTC
Operational Test Command

OTP
Outline Test Plan

(P)
promotable

PAC
Personnel Administration Center

PAM
Pamphlet

PAO
Public Affairs Office

PBAC
Program Budget Advisory Committee

PBG
Program Budget Guidance

PCS
Permanent Change of Station

PGS
Precision Gunnery System

PEO C3S
Program Engineering Office Command, Control, and Communication System

PHRN
Phantom Run Range

PKMU
Pilot Knob Multi-use Range

PLDC
Professional Leadership Development Course

PLL
Prescribed Load List

Plt
platoon

PM
Program Manager

PMCS
Preventative Maintenance Check and Services

POC
Point Of Contact

POI
Program of Instruction

POL
Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants

POI
Program Of Instruction

PRIME
Precision Range Integrated Maneuver Exercise

Prod
Production

PT
Physical Training

PTTMS
Prime Time Training Management System

PVT
private

QRF
Quick Reaction Force

QTB
Quarterly Training Briefing

QTMR
Quarterly Training Management Review

QTR
Quarter

R
Retrain

RA
Reticle Aim

RAU
Radio/Remote Access Unit

RC
Reserve Component

REG
Regulation

Rep
representative

Req
required

RFMSS
Range Facility Management Support System

RO/RU
Round-out/Round-up

RMD
Resource Management Division

RTO
Radio Telephone Operator

RWS
Remote Workstation

SAEDA
Subversion and Espionage Directed against the Army

SAMS
Standard Army Maintenance System

SATB
Standard Army Training System

SATS
Standard Army Training System

SCAMP
Single Channel Anti-Jam Man-Portable (Terminal)

SD
Special Duty

Sep
Separate

SERE
Survival, Escape, Resistance and Evasion

SFC
Sergeant First Class

SFOR
Stabilization Force

SGS
Secretary to the General Staff

SGT
Sergeant

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SINCGARS
Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System

SIP
System Improvement Plan

SJA
Staff Judge Advocate

SLIC
Sling Load Inspector Certification

SLG
Staff Leaders Guide

SLMU
Sugar Loaf Multi-Use Range

SMART-T
Secure Mobile Anti-Jam Reliable Tactical Terminal

SME
Subject Matter Expert

SOC
Support Operations Course

SOP
Standing Operating Procedure

SOR
Status of Resources

SPIES
Special Patrol Infiltration/Exfiltration System

SPT
support

SRTR
Short Range Tactical Radio

SSI
Special Skill Identifier

STRAC
Standards in Training Commission

STRAP
System Training Plan

STRICOM
U.S. Army Simulation, Training, and Instrumentation Command

St
Street

STT
Sergeants Time Training

STX
Situational Training Exercise

TA
Training Area

TACLAN
Tactical Local Area Network

TACSOP
Tactical Standing Operating Procedure

TADSS
Training Aids, Devices and Simulators/Simulations

TADLP
Total Army Distance Learning Program

TAMIS
Training Ammunition Management Information System

TAMS
Training Ammunition Management System

TC
Tank Commander

TC AIMS
Transportation Coordinator's Automated Information Management System

TCE
Tank Crew Evaluator

TCGST
Tank Crew Gunnery Standardization Tables

TCPC
Tank Crew Proficiency Course

TDY
Temporary Duty

Tech
technical

TENCAP
Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities

TEWTS
Tactical Exercise Without Troops

TF
Task Force

TFTT
Tow Field Tactical Trainer

TGTS
TOW Gunnery Training System

TMDE
Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment

TMP
Transportation Motor Pool

TNET
Transitional New Equipment Training

TOC
Tactical Operations Center

TOE
Table of Organization and Equipment

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

TRMU
Trapnell Multi-use Range

TSB
Training Support Brigade

TSFO
Training Set, Fire Observation

TSM
TRADOC System Manager

TSP
Techical Support Package

TSTT-CT
TADSS Selective Task Trainer-Collective Trainer

TSV
Through-Sight Video

TT
Tank (Gunnery) Table

TTP
Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TWGSS
Tank Weapon Gunnery Simulator System

TX
Texas

UCOFT
Unit of Conduct of Fire Trainers

UFR
Unfinanced Requirement

ULLS-G
Unit Level Logistics System - Ground

UMT
Unit Ministry Team

USAIC
United States Army Infantry Center

USASC
United States Army Safety Center

USASMA
United States Army Sergeant's Major Academy

US HWY 190
United States Highway 190

USR
Unit Status Report

UTP
Unit Training Plan

VACR
Visual Aircraft Recognition

VIP
Very Important Person

VTC
Video Teleconference

W/
with

WAN
Wide Area Network

WFX
Warfighter Exercise

W/I
Within

WIN-T
Warfighters Information Network, Terminal

WOBC
Warrant Officer Basic Course

XO
Executive Officer

YTB
Yearly Training Brief

YTP
Yearly Training Plan

1CD
1st Cavalry Division

1ID
1st Infantry Division

3ACR
3d Armored Cavalry Regiment

3d SIG BDE
3d Signal Brigade

3d PERS GP
3d Personnel Group

4ID
4th Infantry Division

6 Cav Bde
6th Cavalry Brigade

21 CAV BDE (Air Cbt)
21st Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)

13th COSCOM
13th Corps Support Command

13th Fin Gp
13th Finance Group

31st ADA Bde
31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade

35ID
35th Infantry Division

38ID
38th Infantry Division

40th IN Div(M)
40th Infantry Division(Mechanized)

45th IN Bde
45th Infantry Brigade

49AD
49th Armored Division

42ID
42d Infantry Division

89th MP Bde
89th Military Police Brigade

420th En Bde
420th Engineer Brigade

460th Chem Bde
460th Chemical Brigade

504th MI Bde
504th Military Intelligence Brigade

Section II. Terms

This section not used.